

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1884.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

ARP PULLING FODDER.

A RURAL TASK FOR A MODERN PHILOSOPHER.

He Dives Down Into the Tricks of Trades and Shows How One Class Gorges the Other—How He Counted His Wife, and How He Lost His Store.

We are pulling fodder now. I've hired two men to pull by the day and two to pull by the hundred bundles. I want to see which is the cheapest. But they get me any how, and I can't help it. If they pull by the day they don't make 180 good bundles apiece, which they ought to make at seventy five cents a day and if they pull by the hundred they make over 200 bundles, and some of them are mighty light. But it is all right I reckon. They are watching me and I am watching them. It is the same old story—capital against labor. There are tricks in all trades. You can count the hands in a bundle, but you can't count the blades in a hand, and so they can make them heavy or make them light according to pay. I've hired cord wood cut by the cord and they can pile it so loose that a pack of hounds can follow a fox right through it and never touch a hair.

But it is no deep laid scheme to cheat you. They are just shoving along and you can settle with a darkey easier than with any creature upon the earth. A mean man can pay them in bacon at fifteen cents a pound and flour at four when the cash would buy one at ten and the other at three, and he can cheat them twenty five per cent in the weights and they will never know any better and never care. The Lord never made such an easy unsuspecting creature as a free nigger. There are white men that take advantage of them and cheat them and get their labor for their victuals and clothes, but the darkey is sure of a living anyhow, for if he can't earn it he can steal it, so it is alright anyhow and the races keep about even. Some farmers are tricky too, when they take chickens to town the sickly ones are sure to go, and the best potatoes are put on the top of the basket. The richest pine is put on the outside of the load, and some rotten corn will get in the shell when the meal is for market. The merchant has his tricks too. He will bait you with something less than cost and make it up on something else at fifty per cent. To keep up with hard competition he will sell you shoes with pasteboard soles and mail bags that break in two under the hammer and shoddy goods of all sorts, for his customers want everything at the lowest price whether it is good or bad, and it is buckle and tongue whether the merchant can get ahead of his customers or they get ahead of him. One thing is certain, when the merchants forget to charge anything it is lost, forever lost. If he makes a mistake in change or weight or measure he hears of it if it is in his favor, and if it is the other way maybe he don't. I don't know for certain. The miller mixes corn meal with his flour nowadays. They all do it up north and our millers say they have to do it too to keep up, and they comfort themselves with the idea that it is healthier and better, even though it is a fraud upon the consumer. The baker gives six loaves for a quarter instead of five, and that satisfies his customers, though the five weighed just as much as the six do now. Anything to satisfy and keep the people calm and serene. There is a power of comfort in going home and showing up your bargains. It proves that you are smart in a trade, or popular with the merchant, and that shows how smart a good merchant is for he can make ninety out of one hundred customers believe he likes them better than any body. Civility and a little pleasant flattery is splendid capital for a merchant. If my wife was to hear accidentally that a merchant in town told somebody that she had the prettiest and best mannered daughter in the community she would go right there to trade and wouldn't give him down on anything. When I was a young man, and Mrs. Arp, that now is, used to come and trade with me and I fell in love with her across the counter, and it was sorry the counter was as wide as it was, and she was sorry too I reckon, and showed my devotion so tenderly and said such sweet things that she used to come most every day and she done all the family trading and some for the neighbors and never priced anything but just said so many yards or so many pairs and I had liked to have got rich off of her before I married her, which was all right I reckon for it kept the money in the family and no loss on our side. A store is a good thing to marry on, that is a good goods store, but the young man had better own it if he wants to make a sure thing of his girl. After he marries the next best

thing he can do is to sell out his store and quit that sort of business, for a merchants own family account breaks him offener than anything else, for it is so easy to send to the store and it does look so much like things out of ones own store don't cost anything. I never kept store but six months after I got married, but me and my wife have kept other peoples stores a going for the last thirty years, and they have done pretty well considering.

But the biggest fraud of all is in the marrying business, and the man is guilty of it heap offener than the woman. I'm not talking about the regular society women in a town or a city for I don't think that anybody can cheat her, she is generally an iceberg in a passel of fine clothes, and she don't know how to do anything but read novels and visit, but the average girl who marries for love is offener fooled than the average man. The time used to be when a man didn't begin to forget his wife until he had been married ten or fifteen years, but now he forgets her in a few months and wont stay at home of nights if he can help it. Some nice sweet tempered young married women may be seen now a days walking to the end of the piazza about ten times in fifteen minutes looking up the street for her husband, but he dont come hardly ever according to time. Folks didnt do that way in my days, and my sort of folks dont do it yet. Mrs. Arp dont have to look up the road for me, No sir. I'm on hand before she wants me. I am. This shows the good effect of early training, and so I am obliged to advise the young women to break in their husbands as soon as possible. You can manage a colt mighty easy with care and kindness, but it is almost impossible to reform a balky horse.

Then there are the tricks of the lawyers that would fill a book and are too tedious to mention and the tricks of the doctors and the politicians and the patent medicine men. The editors help them last fellows out and divide the profits. They dont certify to the lies but they keep them spread out before the people and scare them might nigh to death with their awful pictures of snakes and horrible things. Well, it is a wonder that anybody has got anything, for it looks like most everybody is trying to get what everybody has got, and they take the highest cut to do it.

A MAD LOVER'S FREAK.

A Deliberate Attempt to Murder the Girl He Loved.

LEWIS, N. Y., Aug. 27.—William Roberts, the son of a well-known farmer of Oxford, shot and probably fatally wounded Miss Jennie Tracey, to whom he has been paying attention for some time, at noon to-day. Miss Tracey has long been the village belle, and has had many admirers. Roberts had been among her most persistent suitors and had repeatedly urged the girl to become his wife, meeting with but little encouragement.

To-day at noon, just as Miss Tracey came from the academy, she was approached by Roberts, who turned suddenly towards her and said in low and earnest tones: "Will you be my wife?" The startled girl with equal firmness replied quickly but firmly: "No, it cannot be. I will not marry you." Roberts at once drew a revolver from his pocket and, taking deliberate aim, fired at the defenseless girl. The ball entered just below the left eye, crashing through the head and lodging in the base of the brain, inflicting a mortal wound.

Wonderful War Ship.

The London Times pronounces the new Brazilian vessel, the Riachuelo, to be the most perfect fighting vessel afloat, possessing in speed, coal endurance and arrangement and range of fire of her guns special advantages not obtained in combination in any other ship. Briefly described, she is a twin screw turret ship of 6,000 tons and 6,000 horse power, built of steel, 205 feet long, 32 feet wide and 30 feet deep. She can make fifteen knots an hour, and run at that speed 4,500 miles without re-coaling. She is protected by armor plates respectively, and her armament consists of five nine inch breech loaders, besides five Nordenfiet machine guns. She also carries Whitehead torpedoes.

Brother Blaine is said to be in great demand at northern picnics. We had always supposed that the liveliness of northern picnics was inherent in the things themselves.

It is to be borne in mind that Ben Butler has never been called on to play first base at a northern camp-meeting. Editor Dana should make haste to have things revised.

"I yielded him the palm," as the old lady said when she spanked her erring son.

A Story of Gen. Joe Wheeler.

The nomination of Gen. Joseph Wheeler by acclamation for congress from his congressional district in Alabama was to-day the subject of conversation among some of his old soldiers who followed him throughout the entire war. Among other things related by the veterans, one of them told how Wheeler wooed and won his wife. Here is the story as related in the presence of a reporter:

"Upon the Sequatchie valley we captured fifteen miles of the enemy's wagon train, moved on McMinnville, captured the Fourth (East) Tennessee (Federal) regiment, burned 20,000 rations, moved on Murfreesboro by way of Woodbury, captured the stockade and a large number of yankees, tore up the railroad to Christiansburg, moved on and captured Shelbyville, and dividing the command, moved out in the direction of Nashville by the Farmington and Unionville turnpikes. The yankees caught us in this fix and went for us. We lost 400 men in twenty minutes."

They drove us night and day from there to the Tennessee river, where we crossed over at Muscle Shoals. Going on to Courtland, we camped on a farm owned by a Mr. Jones. He was the richest man in that section. The yankees had not given us time to feed our horses or ourselves and the men were starving. Gen. Wheeler made his headquarters at Jones' house. Our Colonel went to Jones and told him the condition of his men and proposed to buy some hogs. Jones said he did not have any hogs on the place; that he had not had any hog meat on his table for ever so long. During the day the boys got to foraging around and found a pen of 100 fat tening hogs. This fact was reported to the colonel and he told the boys to go up there and kill enough to feed the men, and when the owner came he would pay for them. The hogs were killed and very soon Jones came down and reported to the colonel that the men were killing his hogs.

"I thought you said you did not have any hogs," said the colonel. Jones acknowledged that he did have some, but they were for his own use. But this did not stop the hog-killing. The boys had a fine time eating fresh meat. Every day Jones would come down and complain about the men killing his hogs, but it did not do any good.

In the meantime Gen. Wheeler had fallen in love with Jones' daughter, and almost every day they would ride together through the camp. They were too much absorbed with one another to think much about her papa's hogs, and the fact is, Wheeler didn't care a cent if he did kill them. Well, to make a long story short, Wheeler went back to Courtland at the close of the war and married Jones' daughter, and now they raise all the hogs they need, and whenever any of the boys pass that way they get all they want without any of the trouble of killing and cleaning them."

Arsenic Pills by the Pint.

J. A. Smith, a Gainesville, Ga., merchant, says: "For years I was a victim to the combined effects of Erysipelas and an aggravated type of Eczema, that baffled all medical skill. I consulted the very best physicians in the United States to no good purpose. I gave every patent medicine that was recommended a faithful trial and received no benefit. I took large quantities of potash and a pint of full of arsenic pills. The patent medicine, pills, and potash mixtures fed instead of curing the disease. They destroyed my appetite and wrecked my system—I lost flesh and energy—I lost three years from my business and spent \$2,000 in a fruitless effort to regain my health. At last, when I began to consider my case hopeless, I commenced taking S. S. S., and in a short time, I was entirely cured. I waited a year after a cure was effected, and continued to take Swift's Specific off and on as a sort of safeguard, before I was willing to make public this marvelous cure. Being assured beyond the possibility of a doubt that the cure was permanent, I wrote this history of my case for the benefit of my fellow-men."

My skin is now as smooth as it was when a boy. I weigh more than I ever did in my life, and my general health was never better. I passed through last winter (which was an unusually cold one) without losing a single day from my business. For the last twelve months I have had no return of the erysipelas in any shape or form, or any touch of eczema."

Treaties on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., 159 W. 23d St., N. Y., and 1205 Chestnut St. Phila.

A colored poet at Athens, Ga., is said to make a comfortable living writing rhymes.

CIGAR MAKER'S UNION.

They Endorse Governor Cleveland.

At the last regular meeting, held July 20th, 1884, of the Cigar Makers' Union No. 142, of Lockport, N. Y., comprising cigar makers of this city, Medina, New York, Albion, New York, and Akron, New York, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Cigar Maker's International Union of America has introduced a bill in the New York Legislature for the past five or six years for the prohibition of the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses in the city of New York and Brooklyn, which, with the assistance of other trade and labor organizations was passed by the last Legislature, and became a law by the approval of the Governor; and

WHEREAS, The trade and labor organizations have adopted a method whereby the trade and labor organizations black listed all members of the legislature who voted against labor bills that were introduced by the labor organizations, and placed the names of those who voted in favor of our measures on a roll of honor, and

WHEREAS, Governor Grover Cleveland, the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency of the United States, has signed the tenement house cigar bill, it thereby becoming a law, and having signed all other labor bills which were passed by the Legislature and are a benefit to the workingmen; and

WHEREAS, The so-called tenement house cigar manufacturers, our enemies, claim they are going to vote against Grover Cleveland and "cook his goose," on account of his signing our bill, as published in the United States Tobacco Journal of the 19th of July, 1884, therefore be it

Resolved, That we place Gov. Cleveland's name on our roll of honor, and do all which lays within our power to aid in his election for the Presidency of the United States, by giving him our votes on election day, and urging other working men to do the same.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to our local papers for publication, and copies thereof be mailed to all the other local Cigar Unions in the United States, and they be requested to adopt similar resolutions.

JAMES M. CALLAHAN, Secretary of Cigar Makers' Union No. 142, Lockport, N. Y.

Destructive Hurricane at Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Aug. 29.—At 9 o'clock this morning the most destructive hurricane ever known here broke upon the city doing damage not less than a quarter of a million of dollars. In the city and vicinity houses were blown down and roofs carried away. Three or four steamboats were badly injured. Thousand of shade trees were torn up by the roots and other injury done. It is impossible to give the amount of damage. Probably the heaviest individual loss is John H. Balkers, whose new foundry was almost wholly destroyed. The steamers John V. Thorp and Silver Thorn were badly damaged, the former almost wrecked. Several churches suffered severely. Also one new school house. Reports have reached here that the transatlantic Belmont was sunk this forenoon by the hurricane near Henderson, Kentucky and twenty lives lost. The report is not generally credited among river men, who think probably she is damaged and ashore, but say the river is too low to be dangerous. Nothing but rumors have as yet been received.

The storm lasted over an hour, the wind blowing a hurricane, changing from northwest to northeast. The Silver Thorn with steam up had her chimneys blown overboard, but the boat was not otherwise damaged. The steamer Two States was blown from her moorings and driven the full length of the city. She landed at the coal dock without any damage. The John V. Thorp which had just arrived broke all her lines, drifted to an upper landing, losing her chimneys and narrowly escaped burning. She was badly wrecked. Her starboard gun is all gone and the upper works are badly damaged. The bar in front of the city was full of barges, among them being a transfer barge loaded with freight cars. The ferry boat was blown on the bar and is hard aground. No lives are reported lost.

See notice in another column of the opening of books of subscription at Centre for the Chattanooga, Cross Plains & Gulf R. R. Co., by J. H. Savage, et al. The Captain would have us puff this route, we infer, but having scrutinized the matter closely we fail to notice wherein Centre is mentioned once. What kind of a charter is that of yours, Capt., anyway, and what route is located therein? Tell us this, and maybe we'll take stock with you.—Coosa River News.

A Bloody Crime.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—At O'Fallon, Illinois, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Crowther was found in a smoke house on the premises of her son-in-law, John H. Lehman, bathed in blood with her throat cut. A bloody razor was lying by her side. Surgical aid was immediately summoned, her throat sewed up and she was made as comfortable as possible. There seemed to be no motive for the dreadful deed, but two hours later it was found to be the sequence of a crime still more horrible. Mrs. McCormack, a highly respectable widow, and sister of Hon. B. J. Vincent, was found lying murdered in a garden adjoining her residence, half a mile east of town. Her head and face were dreadfully beaten. A terrible wound appeared in her breast. A file was found near by also blood stained, a piece of an iron kettle and a club, both of which seem to have been used with terrible effect in the tragedy. Upon closely questioning Mrs. Crowther she confessed to having killed Mrs. McCormack. Mrs. Crowther's little daughter had done some work for Mrs. McCormack and a dispute arose about the pay for her services. Bad blood already existed, a still more angry feeling arose, and Mrs. Crowther, in her passion, seized the weapons at hand and beat Mrs. McCormack to death. She then hurried away and in the reaction of her feelings attempted to end her life. Three sealed but unaddressed letters said to have been written by Mrs. Crowther are now in the hands of the coroner.

A correspondent of the New York Star relates the following reminiscence: "The statesmanlike valedictory of Mr. Tilden was received by the Democracy with deep sorrow and admiration, unmingled with dismay. It furnishes, let us hope, not the last, but the strongest evidence of the great mental power of its writer, while its patriotism and self abnegation almost entitled it to be compared with Edwin Arnold's 'Great Remuneration.' That the bright, incisive intellect has worn out the body which it has so long inhabited evinces the superiority of mind over matter, and recalls an incident in the life of John Quincy Adams."

In the autumn of 1843 Mr. Adams made a tour of the lakes from Buffalo to Chicago. He took passage at the former place in the steamer Nile, owned by Oliver Newbury, of Detroit, the crack boat on the lakes at that time, and commanded by the Nestor of the lake service, Captain Blake, commonly known as "the Admiral," as staunch a sailor with as kind a heart as was ever hidden under a rough exterior. He felt highly complimented that so distinguished a man should be his passenger, and was unrelenting in his attention to his wants and comforts. At every place where the Nile put in was an ovation extended to the aged ex-President. At Cleveland almost the entire city was at the dock as the Nile reached her moorings, and the Mayor made an address of welcome on behalf of the city and citizens. The reply of the "old man eloquent" was in his lap, plain vein. Giving personal recollections of nearly three fourths of a century, he spoke of the progress and growth already attained by the nation whose birth he remembered. He closed by a glowing prophecy of the greatness yet to be, and the assured importance of the Great West, closing by regretting that his great age would prevent his seeing the fruition of his hopes for the Great Republic. At the conclusion of his speech the cheers of the great audience rent the welkin dome. No man in the vast throng had listened more attentively during the delivery of the speech than the "Admiral." He took it all up, and as the cheers ceased, with tears running down his cheeks and a voice choked with emotion, he broke out: "It is a shame that we can't make a new hull for such an engine."

Case of Yellow Fever at New York.

New York, Aug. 29.—A fatal case of yellow fever has been reported at the New York hospital. The victim is a stranger entirely unknown in this city, who was picked up unconscious in the streets Wednesday morning. From thence he was transferred to the New York hospital, where he was pronounced to be in the last stages of yellow fever. This evening he died without having recovered consciousness. Nothing was found on his person to incite his identity or to give a clue to where he had come from. A report of the death was sent to sanitary headquarters yesterday and the body was at once taken to Blackwell's island and placed in the vaults. It is the belief that he was a sailor. An autopsy was made to-day and the body was buried.

The Boston Girl is considered accomplished when she can sneeze without dropping off her eyeglasses.

A Big Cleveland Kite.

N. Y. Herald.

What is probably one of the largest kites on record was raised last Sunday from the roof of No. 360 Grand Street. It was sixteen feet high and eleven feet wide, and took twenty-four yards of string to cover it. It needed the united strength of four men to hold it, and they were obliged to wear gloves to protect their hands. On account of the high wind it was impossible to keep the kite flying any great length of time, the strain being too great.

The event was witnessed by many, and if the weather and wind are favorable next Sunday it is intended to fly a twelve foot kite for Cleveland and Hendricks.

Dr. R. J. Thornton, Agent for Lee county, effected a settlement on the 25th ult. with the Auditor for the State, to the amount of \$230,000 of that county's indebtedness to the State, under the provisions of the act of the last Legislature for the relief of Lee, Chambers, Randolph, Tallapoosa and Pickens. The Probate Judge of Lee was to effect a similar settlement to the extent of \$70,000 the same evening. This leaves but about \$14,000 outstanding, and practically removes Lee from the category of strangled counties.

The Pike county (Ga.) News favors the following for the better protection of the women of that State, and no sufficient reason can be urged against its adoption generally.

THE MAN IN THE MOON.

Some Curious Notions—The Theory Advanced by the Esquimaux of Labrador.

By the Hurons the moon is called the creator of the earth and the grandmother of the Sun; in the myths of the Ottawas it is an old woman with a pleasant white face—the sister of the day star. The Chiquitoes call the moon their mother, and the Navajos make it a rider on a mule. Where the planets are worshipped, preference in honors is generally accorded to the brighter and more conspicuous star of the day. But the Esquimaux of Brazil give the higher to moon and derive most of the phenomena of nature from it; and in Central America and Hayti are also people who hold the moon in no less honor. Curiously, these people find their counterparts among tribes of Western, Southern and Central Africa, who rejoice with dancing and feasts at each appearance of the new moon, and expect an improvement of their condition from its benefit and influence; and they are not so far removed from the superstitious women of civilized Europe and America who wait for the increase of the moon to change their dwellings, to cut their hair, to be married, and to baptize their children. A belief existed among the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians, the Natchez of the Mississippi and the Appalachians of Florida, that the sun was the radiant abode of dead chiefs and braves. To the Esquimaux of Labrador belongs the honor of having discovered that the moon was the paradise for the good, while the wicked were consigned to a hole in the earth; although some of the South American Indians and the Poly-nesiens of Tokelau may be nearly abreast of them in the competition.

—Popular Science Monthly.

Scrofula.

Are any members of your family thus afflicted? Have they scrofulous swellings of the glands? Have they any scrofulous sores or ulcers? If so, and it should be neglected, the peculiar taint, or poison, may deposit itself in the substance of the lungs, producing consumption. Look well to the condition of your family, and if thus afflicted, give the proper remedy without delay. Buy that which makes absolute cures in the shortest space of time. The unerring finger of public opinion points to B. B. B. as the most wonderful remedy for Scrofula ever known. You need not take our word—you need not know our names—merit is all you seek. Ask your neighbors, ask your druggist, ask or write to those who give their certificates and be convinced that B. B. B. is the quickest and most perfect Blood Purifier ever before known.

sept 1st—1 m.

The Selma, Rome and Dalton division of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, railroad is to be laid with new steel rails.

TAMMANY ALL RIGHT.

And Will Give Cleveland its Hearty Support.

New York, Aug. 31.—The status of Tammany in the present campaign has been definitely fixed and on Friday evening next the Committee on Organization will meet and perfect arrangements for a characteristic Tammany ratification of Cleveland and Hendricks, which means a meeting of fully 25,000 men divided into four sections, filling Tammany, Irving, and Nilsson halls, and the Academy of Music, with overflow stands all along Fourteenth street, Irving Place, and Union Square. Senators Bayard, Blackburn and Vorhees, Congressman Carlisle, Cox and Randall, Gen. Roger A. Pryor and John Kelly will be the leading hall speakers. From this meeting will date the opening of Tammany's campaign. Tammany undoubtedly the most elaborate political organization in this country, and actually owns \$5,000,000, controlled by assembly districts. Every Tammany voter is personally known to his leader, and a week before the election Kelly can tell within 500 votes just how Tammany will go. Since it has been definitely settled that Tammany would endorse Cleveland the antics of the early kickers to get back into the ranks unscathed have been amusing in the extreme. In the language of that distinguished scribe, Reginald Reilly: "There is nothing going with the band wagon in Tammany. A man must either do as Tammany tells him or get out. He hasn't any independent middle ground foolishness to stand on."

One Way to Treat Mormonism.

Florence Gazette.

There was a small Mormon stir in this county last Sunday night. Several of their emissaries have been prowling around lately making one of their chief haunts at the house of Mr. Wm. Jenkins, in Blackburns beat, about nine miles from town. On the night named above, a number of "the boys" went to his house, and found two of the fellows there. One, whose name we hear is Linton, saved his hide by going headlong through a window; but the other, whose name is given to us as Fuller was taken out, resolutely dressed down, and turned loose. There are several more of these we believe, roaming around among our county people. Let them be warned in time, and "git up and git."

VERY ENCOURAGING.

The New York Herald has been corresponding with well-posted persons in several of the most important States, and the result is a very encouraging showing for Cleveland and Hendricks. In Ohio the Democrats are fairly certain of success. Even if the Republicans carry the State it will be so small a majority as to make it substantially a defeat for them. Indiana will certainly go for Cleveland by at least ten thousand. In both States the Republican defection is very large. Michigan will certainly be lost to the Blaine ticket. In Wisconsin the Democrats are very confident. The outlook for Blaine is discouraging in New England. It is believed that with faithful work Massachusetts can be carried for Cleveland. The New Hampshire Democrats are hopeful, but Secretary Chandler's work is feared. Vermont will poll a full Republican vote in September, but a great falling off is expected in November. Connecticut is doubtful with the chances in favor of the Democrats. New York and New Jersey are safe for Cleveland. The Herald feels justified in predicting a Democratic tide wave.

Brierfield Lia.

Tragic Death of Mrs. Murray.

BRIERFIELD, ALA., Sept. 1.—Sad intelligence reached here yesterday of the terrible cyclone near Evansville, Indiana, and the horrible death from drowning of many persons, Mrs. Mattie Murray and baby and Miss Frankie Morton of this place, were passengers on their return home. Mr. John G. Murray, Secretary and Treasurer of the Brierfield Coal and Iron Company, husband and uncle of the unfortunate victims, left the day previous to meet his loved ones. From adispatch received from him last evening it is too true that all of his family were drowned. His public opinion points to B. B. B. as the most wonderful remedy for wife, and child, clasped in its mother's arms, cold in death, had been recovered. Miss Morton's body has been also recovered. Mr. Drayton Bernhard, of this place, left last night to render the unfortunate husband aid assistance. Mrs. Murray had been absent several months on a visit to her parents in Kansas. Both Mrs. Murray and Miss Morton were ladies of many noble traits of character, and their tragic death has cast a gloom over our entire community and sympathy for the bereaved husband is expressed by every one.

The Republican.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1884.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
T. A. HENDRICKS.

OF INDIANA.

Electors at Large:

WILLIAM H. BARNES, of Lee.
FRANKLIN W. BOWDEN, of Talladega.
First District.
SYDNEY T. PRINCE, of Mobile.
Second District.
L. A. STAVEN, of Montgomery.
Third District.
JESSE M. GARRISON, of Dale.
Fourth District.
GASTON A. ROBBINS, of Dallas.
Fifth District.
FELIX L. SMITH, of Coosa.
Sixth District.
JOHN J. ALTMAN, of Sumter.
Seventh District.
WILLIAM H. DENSON, of Etowah.
Eighth District.
ROBERT A. MCLELLAN, of Limestone.

For Congress, 7th District.
Wm. H. FORNEY,
of Calhoun.

THE TARIFF.

We lay before our readers today the very able and forcible speech of the Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President of the United States on the subject of taxation.

We invoke the readers of this paper, to examine and study this speech and they will find the self-evident axiom, enunciated by Chief Justice Marshall of the Supreme court of the United States "that the power of taxation is power to destroy." When ever the power of taxation is used and exercised by any government beyond the absolute wants and legitimate use of the public it then becomes destructive of the property of the people, and results in confiscation and robbery under the forms of law. As proof of this fact, we refer you to the speech of Gov. Hendricks and the following extract from the same:

"In a speech recently made at Richmond, Mr. Calkins, candidate for Governor, boasting of the achievements of his party, made a statement which I adopt without examination, 'that the Republican party found an empty Treasury. Now it has a surplus of \$400,000,000.' That is an enormous sum of money, more, I believe, than half the paper currency of the country. Estimating our population at 50,000,000 it is eight dollars for each man, woman and child. That great sum of money lies idle in the Treasury. If it had been left with the people it would become a willing and active servant of labor. It would benefit and strengthen old and develop new enterprises. It would restore to the merchant his market and give the farmer good prices again."

The \$400,000,000 collected from the people the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, can be readily extended not only to all the people of the United States but can be reduced down to show what the citizens of each State and county are liable and have to pay by way of taxes to the government and protective manufactures.

Alabama has a population of 1,262,505 at \$8 per head amounts to \$10,100,040. The county of Calhoun has a population of 19,591 at \$8 per head amounts to \$156,728.00. Jacksonville beat No. 1 has a population of 2035 according to the last census at \$8 per head amounts to \$16,264. These are startling and enormous taxes gathered from the people each year; and to cap the climax, there is a surplus of about \$145,000,000 over and above the extravagant expenditures of the Government, left hoarded in the Treasury rusting. All the property in the State of Alabama, both personal and real, at the last census did not amount to but little over \$160,000,000. Yet the war tax with crushing force is now in full force on the statute book, collecting from the people a surplus, amounting to within a small fraction of all the property in the State of Alabama, which is over and above the use and public wants of the Government.

What a corrupting fund is here collected from the people in the shape of taxes, uncalled for and not needed, for the voracious appetites of the political vultures that roost around Whashington to feed upon. The bare mention of the outrageous surplus fund collected from the people, for the purpose of protecting a favored class of manufacturers is enough to convince every one that such excessive taxes should be reformed and reduced to an exclusive revenue standard. Is there a farmer or laboring man that is willing for over \$100,000,000 of unnecessary and surplus taxes should be annually collected from them, to build up a monied aristocracy? If there is one let him vote for Blaine, on the other hand if you want to reform and reduce unnecessary taxes vote for Cleveland and Hendricks.

At the Democratic ratification meeting at Anniston on last Saturday, speeches were made by Gen. W. H. Forney, and Hon. W. H. Denson.

Gen. Forney in a logical, able and exhaustive argument, gave a multitude of unanswerable reasons why the present tariff laws should be revised, to relieve the people of the burden of unjust and unnecessary taxation, and to so adjust its inequalities, as to bear upon all classes alike.

Col. Denson followed with a speech covering the whole ground. He arraigned the Republican party, in all its principles, its acts and its leaders, and especially James G. Blaine the High priest in the great sanhedrin of thieves, jobbers and speculators, and who had declared himself to be "no dead-head" in railroad jobbery. His speech was noted for its feeling, its earnestness, its democracy and its eloquence of denunciation.

There was a good crowd out and the speeches were both highly entertaining and instructive.

The highest evidence of the exalted civilization of the people of the South is shown in their resistance both in peace and in war to the encroachments of Federal power in the direction of centralization. The South is solid in the cause of democracy and it will ever be so as long as there is a party in power whose whole conduct has shown an utter disregard for the Constitution of the country, and the wisdom and teaching of the fathers. There can be no higher eulogy appended to the history of any people than a record of their struggles for freedom and the preservation of the purest and most enlightened government in the annals of mankind.

THE TARIFF ON QUININE

For the purpose of showing the effect and operation of a high protective tariff upon almost all articles in general use, it is only necessary to refer to the tariff on quinine. Two years ago there was a high protective tariff tax on quinine, which was placed on it by an unholy alliance and combination of all classes of protectionists. This high tax on quinine was kept up by the combination of monopolists, to the great injury of every poor and sick man in the United States.

It is well known in all fever and malarial district that quinine is absolutely necessary to check and cure disease. The Democratic party year after year made repeated efforts to reduce the tax on quinine; but were defeated by the Republican party and the combined efforts of the protectionists. Finally Mr. I. A. McKenzie of Kentucky, a democrat introduced a bill to repeal the prohibitory tax on quinine. He championed this bill for two sessions and finally a few Republicans from the West who represented malarial districts came to his aid and repealed the tax on quinine.

At the time of the repeal of the tax, quinine was selling at \$5.50 to \$6 per ounce.

As soon as the English and French learned of the repeal of the obnoxious tax on quinine, and they could compete with the Philadelphia manufacturers and our ports were opened to free trade in quinine, they entered our ports and commenced selling and the result was quinine went down and continued to go down, and now can be purchased by wholesale at \$1.35 cents per ounce, and can be sold in Montgomery and Selma by retail at \$1.50 to \$1.90 cents per ounce.

It should be remembered that there were only three or four manufacturers of quinine in the United States. The party in power for the purpose of protecting less than one thousand persons engaged in the manufacturing of quinine should tax 50,000,000 people to enrich a few persons who have made an overwhelming fortune off of the poor, distressed sick people by extorting from them \$5 to \$6 per ounce for quinine to cure them.

The thieves, plunderers and rascals that are capable of oppressing the poor and sick like this should be ordered to come down and out, and Mr. McKenzie and his associates, Cleveland and Hendricks should be ordered to the front.

In the nomination of Gen. Forney the people of this district have done credit to themselves. Gen. Forney is one of the most efficient Congressmen Alabama has ever had. He has always been faithful to his party and to his country.

Messrs. McClellan & Acker have purchased the Cross Plains Post we learn.

The principles of the democratic party are as broad and as lasting in their duration as the rights of men. Democracy means self-government. It means a government by the people. The hand writing is on the wall. The time has come when Republicanism must go. A party born of revolution and nurtured and preserved by crime can no longer dominate a free and enlightened people. All over the country the people in their night and majesty are rising up to put down the men who have leagued together to run the government in their own interest and in the interest of a class. Such men as Blaine must go.

The Congressional Convention for this district met at Gadsden on Wednesday at 12 M., Judge Inzer of St. Clair, Chairman. Convention was in session for only a few minutes. Gen. Wm. H. Forney was nominated by acclamation. He was called out and delivered a short and interesting address to the Convention. The platforms of the State and National Conventions were adopted.

The Congressmen so far nominated by the Democrats in Alabama are: Hons. J. T. Jones of the first district; H. A. Herbert of the second; W. C. Oats of the third; A. C. Davidson of the fourth; no nomination as yet in the fifth; Jno. M. Martin of the sixth; Gen. W. H. Forney of the seventh; Joseph Wheeler of the eighth. The Democrats can safely count on the election of all these, unless it be Davidson of the fourth district.

We suggest that our city fathers institute strict sanitary policing measures. Cholera is abroad, and may soon visit us. It delights in filth on which it feeds. Fever also takes rise in the volatilization of refuse vegetable matter such as is commonly thrown from our kitchens into the back lots, or just over the fence. We advise a general cleaning up on the part of our citizens, and a liberal use of lime. "A stitch in time," etc.

No Coach and no Crest.

Gov. Cleveland is the first Governor of New York who has occupied the present magnificent mansion, with its great stable facilities, who keeps neither coach nor horses. Governor Robinson had a very modest turn-out, although his son Dave occasionally spread himself. Governor Cornell had an ostentatious equipage with shining liveries, coaches, footmen and tiger, and a Cornell crest on the panels. But the present Democratic Governor makes no pretensions either to the coach or crest.

Two little sons of the late Dr. Jacob Mosher had a habit, living near his route from the mansion to the chamber, of lying in wait for the Governor and walking with him to and from the two points, always engaging in familiar discourse. Once one of them said:

"Governor, why do you not keep a carriage?"

"I do not need one," replied the Governor.

"But," said the acute youngster, "I think it is due to the dignity of the great office of Governor which you hold that you should have a fine equipage." The Governor was highly amused and a little piqued, as the boy was hardly ten.

"I do not know about that," replied he. "The Governor is only the people and should have no aristocratic notions."

The Devil Loose.

A Minnesota "frank" has written a book, in which he says the devil, in man's shape, is now loose in the world, and will take supreme personal command in the early months of the year 1885, certainly before the 24th of June of that year. Between now and then unfold horrors, misery and death will prevail; that he will have a prominent finger in our coming presidential inauguration, clearly intimating that Gen. Butler is his Satanic Majesty's favorite candidate; kingdoms are to be overturned—the world will be full of demons, and every one who accepts his rule shall receive a mark in his forehead, etc.

The King of Evil, he says, is now upon the earth, in the shape of a man, and he will be suddenly developed, and his reign is to be almost omnipotent. In view of those statements, we advise every honest man to vote for Cleveland and Hendricks as the men most likely to overthrow the devil and his emissaries, by restoring honest rule, by putting honest men in power.

How He Got a Position.

"I applied for a position in a banking house in Wall street six months ago, and although I proved my competency, they would not take me. I had been down on my luck and looked old and shabby. An Irish man, I got up a new growth of hair with Parker's Hair Balsam, raised a decent suit of clothes, applied again, and they took me in a minute." So writes a clerk with \$2,000 salary. The moral is plain. Parker's Hair Balsam gives a person a new face, sept-6m.

REVENUE REFORM.

MASTERLY EFFORT BY THE HON. T. A. HENDRICKS.

He Sounds The Keynotes of the Campaign—He Delivers A Clear, Unmistakable and Unanswerable Exposition of the Democratic Platform, and Gives Cogent Reasons for Supporting the Democratic Ticket.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—The campaign in this State was formerly opened by both parties today, and a hundred speeches were delivered in the cities and towns in various parts of Indiana. In this city the Republicans did not hold a meeting. The Democrats had a large street demonstration, many uniformed clubs, carrying torches and transparencies, participating.

The speaking took place from a stand and circle, where ex-Gov. Hendricks addressed an audience numbering several thousand persons. Gov. Hendricks said:

Fellow citizens: I appreciate the privilege and honor of addressing you, and I recognize the duty of speaking frankly and without concealment or exaggeration.

REVENUE REFORM.

May I first ask your attention to the necessity and importance of revenue reform. The power to levy and collect taxes is among the highest and most responsible of the attributes of the Government. It ranks with the right and faculty of taking private property for public use, and with the right and power of transferring the citizen from the pursuits of private life to the duty and hazards of war. It takes from man that which is his and appropriates it to public use. It seizes upon the earnings of labor as well as upon the accumulations of capital. To every man the inquiry is of personal concern, and the answer is of public consequence. How far may the Government go in the exercise of the power to tax the people? Freely and cheerfully we all answer that there shall be no limitation or restraint upon the absolute and entire maintenance of public authority, with all of its faculties and functions unimpaird. Whatever the Government can lawfully do, and of right should do, the tax payers will furnish it the means to accomplish; beyond this is the province of private right to evade which is usurpation. The Government economically administered, shall be supported. Are you men from the farms, shops and stores willing that any other rule should be adopted? May they make your money for us, not authorized by the Constitution, or not for the public welfare, or that it may be piled up in the vaults to tempt the greed of unscrupulous men? When the war came taxation was necessarily and rightfully increased. Large revenues were needed to supply and maintain great armies, but with the ending of the war and the expenditures consequent upon it, there passed away the necessity for the war standard of taxation. Why then has such standard continued? The party that has held almost unbroken power for the nineteen years of peace must respond to that inquiry.

In his message of December 4, 82, President Arthur admonished Congress that at the prior session he had urged upon its attention "the importance of relieving industries and enterprises of unnecessary taxation." In the same message he said that the people have been in substantial accord in the doctrine "that only such taxes ought to be levied as are necessary for a wise and economical administration of the government." The President continued: "Of late the public revenues have far exceeded that limit, and unless checked by appropriate legislation such excess will continue to increase from year to year." For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, the surplus revenue amounted to \$100,000,000; for the fiscal year ended 30th of June of last year, the surplus was more than \$145,000,000. What say you my countrymen? Did that showing not call for a revenue reform? During that Congress the House was made positively Republican, largely by partisan action. Not much heed was given by it to the startling statement made by the President of the enormous excess in the revenue. The modification of the internal revenue systems of tariff made on March following, left an access of \$85,000,000 of revenue.

In his last annual report (December 3rd last) the Secretary of the Treasury estimates the surplus of the current year at \$85,000,000, and adds: "So the question still presses, what legislation is necessary to relieve the people of unnecessary taxes?" Yes, it is a question of \$85,000,000 unnecessary taxes in one year. The accumulation is constant.

In a speech recently made at Richmond, Mr. Calkins, candidate for Governor, boasting of the achievements of his party made a statement which I adopt without examination, that the "Republican party found an empty Treasury; now it has a surplus of \$400,000,000." This is enormous, a sum of money more, I believe, than half the paper currency of the country. Estimating our population at 50,000,000 it is \$8 for each man, woman and child. This great sum of money lies idle in the Treasury. If it had been left with the people it would become the willing and active servant of labor; it would stimulate and strengthen old and develop new enterprises; it would restore to the merchant his market and give the farmer good prices again. In the language of the

Secretary of the Treasury, "The question still presses, what legislation is necessary to relieve the people of unnecessary taxes." It is a question of revenue reform. Solve this question, my countrymen, by reducing taxes, and thus leaving the money not needed by the Government in the pockets of the people and the channels of trade and commerce. The party in power will not give us this reform. As the years have rolled by with them in power, the machinery of law inexorable in its action, has gone on collecting from the tax payers in excess, hoarding and accumulating. The candidate for Governor boasts of the accumulation in contrast with the low taxes and short revenue and empty treasury of former days. The high rates and overflowing treasury of these times become, in the appreciation of himself and political associates, achievements of exalted statesmanship. Learning and argument is exhausted in the political papers of these times in support of high taxation to the end and for the purpose of relieving the favored classes from the competition of a generous and liberal trade.

Of course revenue reform comes from other quarters; it cannot come from the representations of the favored classes, who ask an inequality in legislation, there may be an unjust inequality in the profits of the varied pursuits of the people. May I ask your attention to the plan and principles of the revenue reform to which the Democracy are pledged by the Chicago platform: Federal taxation "shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered." Do you approve that? If not, you would have the Government wastefully or corruptly administered to make room and pretext for higher Federal taxes. "Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes," would you have it otherwise? If taxation can have for its object other than public purposes then what purposes? May the object and purpose be individual and private again. I do not question that it may be and often is an incident that one man receives a greater benefit or carries a greater burden than another, because of a prescribed tax. If I buy an imported article with duty upon it, I bear the burden of duty; if you manufacture a like article and sell it at an advance price, equal to the duty, then to that extent you are benefited, but individual benefit or burden is not the object or purpose of the law, it is but a necessary incident.

Nor do I question that in the adjustment of the details of tariff law, the legislative mind and judgment may and will be influenced, not only by considerations of a general policy, but also by the probable effect of measures upon the business interests of the country. It is in accordance with this sentiment that the Democratic party stands pledged in its platform, "to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests;" and "that any change of law must be at every step regarded of the labor and capital employed in the industries of the country, and that the custom house taxes shall bear the heaviest on articles of luxury and the lightest on articles of necessity;" and that the "necessity of a reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor." These principles of the platform are plainly written and easily understood. They present the conservative purpose of the Democracy, touching revenue reform, when expressed in laws their beneficial influences will become active and universal. Lower taxes will signify lighter burdens upon the people, money returning to the channels of trade, enterprise restored and stimulated, renewed demand for the products of industry, and the consequent increased demand for labor, and unusual prosperity. If the four millions now locked up in the Treasury were restored to the channels of trade and commerce who can doubt that labor would find employment and the manufacturer a market for his fabrics?

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

He referred to the disgraceful condition of our ocean commerce and said: "The obituary of our merchant navy is written in our tariff and shipping laws: its spirit of enterprise and daring that once brought wealth to our shores and pride to our people, and that furnished congenial employment to thousands of our brave and hardy sons is now buried in the treasury vaults under those four hundred millions of which Mr. Calkins boasts."

He then spoke of the lamentable condition of our navy and coast defenses, quoted from the speech of Senator Harrison on the subject, and said the Democratic party was not responsible for this amazing condition of things, and asserted that the Democratic party looks with shame and humiliation upon our present miserable navy and regards with anxiety our unprotected seaboard. It would have war vessels of sufficient strength and number to withstand any naval power on earth, and make the flag respected upon every sea and in every port in the world. All this not for conquest, but for the preservation of peace on terms consistent with our national honor. The bill for a small addition to the navy, he understood, was defeated by the Democratic Congressmen because of the "want of confidence in the Navy Department as at present organized."

He called attention to the fact that much is said about the probable foreign policy of the President, and that it is claimed

ed that Blaine will be purely American and dashing. Mr. Hendricks said: "His South American interference was neither. Of course we know what vote this claim is intended to reach; I think it will fail; the vote is too intelligent." He called attention to the platforms of both parties and said they do not differ materially on the subject.

He then contrasted two cases—that of Morton Kosztla, under the Democratic administration and that of McSweeney, under Blaine, as Secretary of State. He said in the Kosztla case the courage of Captain Ingraham, of the Navy, who demanded the release of Kosztla and the learning and ability of Secretary Morey not only restored Kosztla to his liberty and to his rights, but established the same rights in favor of every emigrant to this country. This case gave to our country a great position and influence among other nations.

Death of Judge W. S. Mudd.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 2.—Judge Wm. S. Mudd, after a long illness, died to-day at his residence in this city. He was on the circuit bench for over twenty-five years, resigning only last year, when he was succeeded by Judge Spratt. He was always regarded as one of the best circuit judges in the State. He owned considerable property, being a stockholder in the First National Bank and the Elyton land company. Judge Mudd was about seventy years old.

Death of Bishop George F. Pierce.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 2.—A dispatch from Sparta, Ga., announces the death of Bishop George F. Pierce, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at 9 o'clock this morning. The funeral will take place on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

W. H. WILLIAMS,

The Clothier for Men and Boys, ANNISTON, ALA.

Carries a complete stock of

MEN'S WEAR IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

and of every grade, ready made and to order. Now receiving as handsome lines of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES,

Valises, Umbrellas

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

FOR

Spring and Summer Wear

as can be found in any city in this country. Our hand also a large line of samples from which suits can be selected and measures taken and a perfect fit guaranteed.

FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS

Will be our specialty. Gentlemen who want the latest styles can depend on us. We are determined to be known as the

TONY CLOTHING STORE

of this entire section. Call on us when you are in Anniston.

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Distillers and Dealers in Fine Liquors, Tobaccos, Etc.

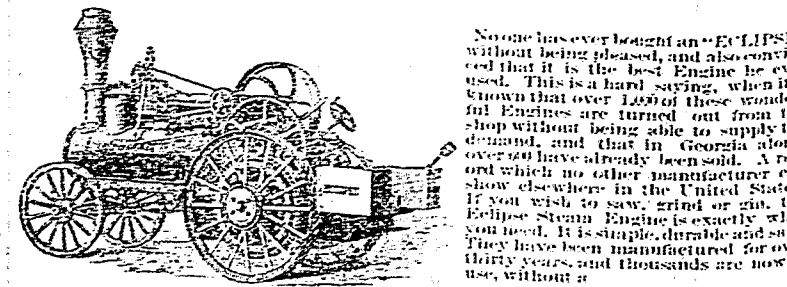
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P. O. Cross Plains, - - - - - Ala.

Mr. Ramagnano has just selected the FINEST lot of Lincoln County Whisky to which he calls the attention of his former customers and friends. We manufacture pure corn whisky. A Keep on hand Cabinet and Kentucky Rye, Brandy, Gin, Wine &c. We ship goods C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. We keep nothing but pure goods.

GIVE US A TRIAL ORDER.

Horizontal "Eclipse" Engines for Calhoun County and all the World.



Single Explosion Having Occurred.

If you want an engine, either stationary, on wheels, or any other kind, or of any size, up to 200 horse power, we can supply you on short notice and best terms. Ramagnano & Henderson, 111 N. 2nd St., Calhoun County, Ala. We have a large stock of engines, pumps, water wheels, saws, windmills, etc., and we will repair and rebuild any engine, pump, water wheel, etc., and we will guarantee the work of our machinery before we leave it.

MOORE, MOORE & HANDLEY, P. O. Box 269, Birmingham, Alabama.



GIRLS' TEETH.

They Are Having the Long One's Filed to a Uniform Size.

"What do you know about young ladies' teeth?" said the head of the writing force of this paper to the writer. "I know something about the biting qualities of a set of ivory in the possession of a young lady who I attempted to steal a kiss from once, but who left an impression of her incisors on my nether lip," was the reply. "That is not what I refer to," said the head of the department. "I want you to go around among the dentists and find out something about this tooth filing racket so much in vogue nowadays among our fashionable girls and young married women and write it up, filing—not filling, remember, now." The scribe stowed "the pointer" away in the store house of his memory, where it would probably have remained were it not that the next day the Leader man, while passing the office of a Carson street dentist, was suddenly reminded of his instructions by hearing a musical female voice loud enough to be heard on the street through the open windows: "Ouch, doctor, I'm so glad you are nearly through." On peeping through the window the scribe saw the dentist working with a file at the teeth of a female seated in the chair. Now, thought he, here is a chance to see about the teeth filing business, so I will just wait till the patient leaves. Presently a neatly attired girl, graced in a snug fitting jersey and white lawn skirt, with a tassel of yellow bangs and a neat coil of the same colored hair stepped lightly out of the door on to Carson street and hailed a passing car.

"One of your customers?" quizzed the Leader man.

"Yes and she is always in sore distress when she comes. She has more than an ordinary sized front tooth, which grows so rapidly that she comes here about every seven or eight weeks to have it filed."

"Filed, did you say?"

"Yes, she has an idea that the tooth disfigures her face, though it really does nothing of the kind, and being of a nervous temperament she doesn't want it pulled. There are quite a number of ladies who have adopted the plan of having their teeth filed, though they know it is destructive to the enamel. I have told them their teeth would not last so long, and that they were liable to decay at the edges. Yet, knowing this, they still insist on it being done. It is an advantage to some teeth, as it produces an evenness about the edges which could not be brought about in any other way."

"What kind of women adopt this plan most?"

"Those who are fond of singing and brilliant conversation. I file some very large teeth, and, as a rule, some of the German girls over here on the south side have the largest I ever came across. They are not as particular about their teeth as American girls. Some great big girls have remarkably small teeth. Blondes, as a rule, have smaller teeth than brunettes, but the teeth of the latter are oftentimes thinner and more brittle. I think temperament has considerable to do with it. Often a thin, pipe-stem limbed, low headed girl, with an arm on her like an electric light carbon, will have teeth as strong and as thick as a Newfoundland fisherman, and sometimes the most delicate women will have the strongest teeth. The only way I can account for this is upon the theory of temperaments. But in the filing of the teeth vanity plays quite an important part as in the filling of them. Girls are particular about having the latter operation performed on their front teeth; they prefer an old tooth half good to a new one any time. I often wonder what will be the next craze in the dentistry line."

The Enfaula Fire.

The burning of the Enfaula Mills on Sunday last is nothing short of a calamity to Enfaula and to the whole section of country tributary. These were probably the second largest flouring mills in Alabama, being excelled by the Montgomery Mills, and there were no finer mills in the south. About a year ago \$92,000 worth of the latest improved machinery was put into the burned mills, embracing the roller process and all other new machinery used in the manufacture of flour. President R. J. Woods of the Enfaula Mills, one of the most energetic business men in Alabama, and will soon have the mills rebuilt and in running order. —Montgomery Advertiser.

Nine Miles in Nine Minutes.

Montgomery Advertiser.

One of the magnificent new Rogers engines recently purchased by Mr. Cecil Gabbett for the Western railroad ran from Shorters to Mt. Meigs, nine miles, in nine minutes, yesterday. This engine will pull Mr. Gabbett's fast exposition train to New Orleans during the coming great fair. Mr. Gabbett will put these trains on early in December, and they are bound to be popular.

The New York Tribune is printing diagrams of the Morey letter forgery. The real question is, however, did the democratic committee forget the Mulligan letters.

Mrs. Julia K. "What is the best thing for a lady to carry to occupy her hands with, and keep them from appearing awkward? A baby, madam."

Most Valuable Place for Sale.

The undersigned is now offering his place at Martin's Cross Roads, in Alexandria Valley, for sale. It has 300 acres of fine land, and is in high state of cultivation. Good fencing, fine orchards and fifteen acres set in orchard grass. All improvements good. Good store-house and one of the best stands to sell goods in the country. For terms and further particulars address C. MARTIN, Martin's X Roads, Ala.

Blacksmith and Woodshop.

Depot St., Jacksonville, Ala.

The undersigned has recently opened up an excellent Blacksmith and Woodshop, supplied with the best of tools and appliances, and is now prepared to do all work in his line. Promptly, Cheaply and Well.

Stephen McLean is the Blacksmith. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. J. F. BEAL, dealer.

CHRISTMAS

And New Year's Holiday Goods

AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

HENRY A. SMITH

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller & Music Dealer,

ROME, GEORGIA.

Has on hand a large variety of fancy notions and holiday goods purchased for cash at bottom prices and sold at unusually low figures. Miscellaneous Books, Standard and Poetical Works, Gift and Juvenile Books, Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Writing Desks, Paperweights, Scrap Books, Stereoscopic and Stereoscopic Views, Work Boxes, Japanese Goods, China and Glass Vases, Toilet Sets, China Cups and Saucers with Mottoes, Wax and China Dolls, Christmas Tree ornaments in great variety. Harmonicas, Tin Toys, Games, A. B. C. Blocks, Gift and Gold Paper, Gift and Silver Perforated Board, Backgammon Boards.

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Jewel Cases, Goblets, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Napkin Rings, Butter Dishes, Spoon Holders, etc., Steel Engravings, Chromes, Oil Paintings, Photograph Frames, Picture Cord, Christmas and New Year Cards in Great Variety. Pianos, Organs and Sheet Music at reduced prices. No trouble to show goods. The patronage solicited. H. A. SMITH, dealer.

Wheeler & Wilson

NEW No. 8



With the light of running and the improved shuttle. It is the most perfect and the most reliable machine. For sale at A. A. HAMMETT, Jacksonville, Ala.

Agents Wanted.

Send for price list and terms. WHEELER & WILSON Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

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CURES

Cracked Hoofs, Scratches, Sprains and Sores

IN

Horses, Cattle and Sheep.

Ask your Storekeeper for it or write direct to the manufacturers.

AMERICAN LUBRICATING OIL COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wool Carding.

The undersigned has recently procured and thoroughly repaired his wool carding machine, at the Alexandria place, three miles west of Jacksonville, and is prepared to card all wool brought to him in a most satisfactory manner. Wool shipped to him at Jacksonville by rail, or left with any of the merchants of Jacksonville will be looked carefully after by him and attended to.

Terms: Carding done for one-fifth of the cost of four eight cent per pound cash. Oil furnished by the undersigned.

A. J. RICHIE, Jacksonville, Ala.

NABERS & MORROW,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists.

Agents for Chase Carley Co. Oils.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Special attention to orders from country stores for Medicines, Liquors, Oils, Teas and goods in our line.

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A PRIZE

Send six cents for postage, and receive a free trial bottle of good which will help you, for either sex, to make more money right away than anything else in this world. For more information, send to this office. At once address: T. H. & Co., Agents, to Maine.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

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Safe to take, being purely vegetable, no griping. Price 25 cts. All Druggists.

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(Under Florence Hotel, Second Avenue and 19th Street.)

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We have in store the largest stock of BOOTS and SHOES ever shown under one roof in the South. All our goods are made expressly for us by the largest manufacturers. We pay cash for Every Dollar's Worth we purchase; thereby being able to keep the benefit of the largest discounts and give the same to our customers. We propose to give every man, woman and child

100 Cents Worth for Every Dollar's Worth they Purchase.

We prepare Express charges on all orders of \$5 or more, when accompanied with the cash or its equivalent. We are enabled to give unparalleled bargains, because we deal exclusively in these goods.

FRANCIS & CO.,

april-ly

C. J. PORTER, C. D. MARTIN, S. R. WILKERSON

Porter, Martin & Co.,

has just opened a full, fresh and complete stock of

FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,

Also

Hardware and Farmer's Supplies.

We expect to keep constantly on hand a good supply of

Corn, Meal, Bran, Shorts, Oats &c.

We expect to sell for cash with the motto,

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

You can find us in the

NEW BRICK CORNER,

Southwest corner Public square, Jacksonville, Ala.

CALL AND SEE US.

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PORTER, MARTIN & CO.

ANNISTON ALABAMA.

WM. M. LINDSAY,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN—

FURNITURE,

China, Crockery, Glass and Queensware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Etc.

Stat Spring Beds, Spiral Spring Beds, Woven Wire Mattresses, Hair, Moss, Cotton, Shuck, and Straw Mattresses, Pillows, Canvas Beds, Mirrors, Large and Small, Perforated Case, Mattan and Wood Seat Chairs, Frames, Mouldings,

Curtains and Curtain Fixtures.

UNDERTAKER

I have constantly on hand a full assortment of

Burial Cases, Caskets, Etc.,

Hearse and Carriages furnished at reasonable prices. Orders by mail, telegraph or otherwise receive prompt attention day or night.

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

DR. J. C. FRANCIS,

DEALER IN

PURE FRESH DRUGS,

(NORTHWEST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE)

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Has just received a large stock of pure Drugs of all kinds. Stock fully up to the requirements of the market. He knows from long experience the wants of the community, and in his selection of stock, has endeavored to meet every requirement.

The Celebrated Daniel Pratt Improved Revolving Head

COTTON GIN,

With Improved FEEDER and Condenser

These Gins, Feeders, and Condensers are without a rival, being the only Cotton Gin Machinery which has fully met the wants and the requirements of the Planter and Owner of Cotton. Send for Circular and Price List.

may21-2m

DANIEL PRATT GIN COMPANY, Prattville, Ala.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!!

A. L. STEWART & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

(Brick Block East Side Public Square)

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

The stock rescued from the fire having been almost entirely disposed of, we have opened up in our new building an almost

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.

Family Groceries in large and select quantity, Fancy Groceries, Confections, Powder, Shot, &c., Cutlery, Cooking Stoves, Woodenware and everything kept in a general stock of merchandise.

It is our aim to please our patrons, and we shall sell goods this year at a rate that will be satisfactory to our customers, leaving ourselves only a reasonable profit on same. Our motto shall be

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

Our patrons and friends are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

may21-ly

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,

W. C. CROW, Proprietor,

Jacksonville, Ala.

This hotel, under its new management has been entirely re-furnished. Careful and polite attention given to guests. Patronage of the traveling public respectfully solicited. Hackes will meet all trains day and night. Reasonable rates will be made with monthly board—lv.

Dr. J. E. CROOK,

OFFERS ITS

Professional Services

to the citizens of Alexandria Valley and surrounding country.

A full line of pure Drugs and Patent Medicines kept constantly on hand at my Drug Store in Alexandria.

april-24

BOWDEN & ARNOLD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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PARSONS, PEARCE & KELLY,

Attorneys at Law,

Tallahassee and Oxford, Ala.

Will practice in all the Courts of Calhoun and Clay counties and in the Supreme Court of Alabama.

Land Rights, the Investigation of Titles, and suits by and against Corporations solicited.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ANNISTON, ALA.

Office rear room over Hill, Hardy & Co.'s store, Noble street.

S. D. G. BROTHERS, J. J. WILLET, Jacksonville, Ala. Anniston, Ala.

BROTHERS & WILLET,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville and Anniston.

BISHOP, STEVENSON & HANNA

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Ala.

GALDWELL, HAMES & GALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

ELLIS & WHITESIDE,

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H. F. Montgomery,

NOTARY PUBLIC & EX-OFFICIO

Justice of the Peace,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Court second and fourth Mondays in each month.

W. C. LAND,

WATCHMAKER,

And Jeweler,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Will repair the Watch and Jewelry requiring on all Good Watches. A Good Stock of materials on hand at all times. Agent for the Elgin Watch Co., and agent for the Meridian Cutlery Co.

B. G. McCLELEN,

County - - - Surveyor,

Alexandria, Ala.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN, AG'T.

Jacksonville, Ala.

Two Good Home Companies to wit:

Georgia Home, Central City, Ga. Ala.

JAS. HUTCHISON,

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,

(Jacksonville Hotel)

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Standard

LAUNDRY WAX

Preserves Linen, gives a beautiful finish, prevents the iron from sticking, saves labor.

5 Cents A Cake.

Ask your storekeeper for it. Made by STANDARD OIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

may21-ly

Fine Farm for Sale.

The undersigned will sell his fine farm situated in the famous and fertile valley of Alexandria. The tract consists of 320 acres and is improved and well watered. This tract of land is situated on what is known as the old Indian battle ground and is of the most fertile soil in that fertile valley. The soil is a rich dark red and is susceptible of the highest cultivation and enrichment. There is not a more desirable place in Calhoun county either for richness of soil, beauty of location, health or society. Splendidly adapted for a magnificent stock farm.

For terms apply to

H. J. DEAN, Jr., Alexandria, Ala.

Or Stevenson & Grant, Jacksonville, Ala.

feb21

LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE.

The undersigned having bought the Boardman Livery Stable of Mr. Wilson, have entered upon their business and will be glad to serve the public.

We expect to keep Vehicles, Horses and Mules for sale, and are prepared to guarantee bargains in this line.

Our terms will be very reasonable and strictly cash.

Horses boarded at low rates. Give us your patronage and we will give you satisfaction.

may21-ly

NATHAN & WILKINSON

FREE!

RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

A favorite prescription, and the most noted and successful remedy for Catarrh of the Bladder, Prostatitis, Gonorrhea, and all other urinary diseases, and for all other diseases of the urinary system.

Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

CROOK & PRIVETT,

(Successors to McClelen & Crook)

Are now prepared to accommodate the public with the best of turn-outs of every description, as our

Vehicles and Harness are New,

AND

OUR STOCK YOUNG AND FAST.

Good comfortable conveyances meet all trains. Charges moderate. Our motto is "LIVE AND LET LIVE." Trusting that the people of Jacksonville and visitors will give us a full and fair share of patronage, we are, yours, respectfully,

CROOK & PRIVETT.

W. P. BREWER,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Furniture.

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Ceiling, Weatherboarding, Window and Door Frames, Mouldings, Brackets, Pickets, Barrels &c.

SALES ROOM—1st Avenue, between 19th and 20th Streets. FACTORY—Corner 16th Street, and 1st Avenue. SAW MILL—Four miles south of the City.

dec21-ly

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CROW BROS,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.,

Present their compliments to the public and beg leave to assure them that they have now on hand the largest lot of

Ready Made Clothing

Mr. Blaine's Policy on the Whisky Tax.

In the letter of Mr. Blaine dated Nov. 22, 1883, he with great boldness, flourish and dash come out in favor of continuing the tax on whiskey and other liquors, and the taxes raised therefrom, he was in favor of distributing among the States according to population.

The last fiscal year ending June 30th, 1883, the taxes collected from whiskey amounted to over \$86,000,000. According to the last census in round numbers the population of the United States was 50,000,000, the whiskey tax divided by the population amounts to \$1.72 cents per head for every man, woman and child in the United States. The State of Maine is a prohibition state, the people of that state will not allow whiskey to be made or sold in the state, yet Mr. Blaine insists that other states that make whiskey must be taxed and the revenue raised from them shall be distributed among all the states according to population.

For the purpose of showing the contracted selfishness of Mr. Blaine, it is only necessary to state there are about fifteen Southern and Western states, that distill spirits. He is in favor of laying a heavy tax on them, not to go towards defraying the expenses of the Government, but for the purpose of being distributed among the states that pay no such tax.

Mr. Blaine's state of Maine is a small state according to the last census it had a population of 648,915 at \$1.72 cents per head amounts to \$1,116,133.50. This is a handsome sum raised from a few states by a tax to be given to Maine, a prohibitory state, that pays no taxes on whiskey.

A tax levied on whiskey for the purpose of being distributed among other states that make no whiskey is not only unjust but unconstitutional and cruel.

This over righteous state of bastards puritans, prohibit the making of whiskey, in other words, they prohibit his Satanic Majesty, whiskey, from mingling and associating with them; but when his breath is gilded with gold and silver—taxes raised from a few states—they want to drink and feed upon it. Such a selfish politician as Mr. Blaine should never be elected President of the United States.

Malarial Poison.

ROME, GA., May 23, 1883.
In 1880 I came from the North to take charge of the gas works in Rome, as superintendent, and after the overflow, which occurred in the spring following, I was very much exposed to malarial poison, and in 1882 found my blood so contaminated with the poison that I was forced to give up business. I was treated by the Rome physicians without relief, their advising me to go North, which I did. The doctors North told me that my only hope was to return to the milder climate, and accordingly I came back to Rome, completely broken down and nearly a skeleton. My trouble finally determined in an abscess of the liver, and nearly every one, (myself included) thought I was doomed to die within a few days. In this condition I was advised by a friend to take Swift's Specific, and I took it just as a drowning man would catch at a straw, but as soon as my system got under the influence of the remedy, the abscess came to a point and burst, passing off with out pain. In fifteen days after this I was up at my work, and have since enjoyed excellent health.

Every sufferer from malarial poison should take Swift's Specific.

C. G. SPECK.

Sup't Rome Gas Light Co.
Treaties on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., 159 W. 23d St., N. Y., and 1205 Chestnut St. Phila.

A Close Shave.

Chattanooga Times.

Henry Thompson, a Mormon Elder, left for Salt Lake City yesterday. He has been stopping at the Florence Hotel several days. Thompson was with the two Elders who were murdered in Lewis county, Tenn., a few weeks since and had a very narrow escape. When the house was attacked, a gun was pointed at him, but before the trigger was pulled, the weapon was thrown aside. Thompson, knocked down one of his assailants, but when the two Elders were killed, he was forced from the house and managed to escape by fleeing to the woods. Thompson thinks he has enough of proselyting in Lewis County.

THE DEAD BISHOP.

The Close of a Remarkable and Illustrious Life—His Family History—The Early Days of the Great Itinerant—The Deathbed Scene.

Atlanta Constitution.

SPARTA, GA., Sept. 3.—Bishop George F. Pierce is dead.

What sorrow this announcement will bring to thousands of hearts is not within human power to tell. Ever since that day in 1834, when in the prime of manhood, his gifts were consecrated to God, his has been a life of labor. In the days when there were not even roads in Georgia, on his little pony, Cherokee Prince, the son of Lovic Pierce followed the wilderness paths in search of his appointments. He preached with earnestness; he grew to be a part of the tradition of every Methodist household. The years brought him honors, but no relief from work, for his was a labor which could only be laid down with his life. From ocean to ocean, his voice, like that of the Great Baptist, has been heard calling men to salvation. But his task is now over, and the good bishop sleeps, while his bride of half a century weeps by his side, and clasping her hands her silent prayer is for that reunion which only another world can bring.

When the news went abroad that Geo. F. Pierce lay stretched on the bed of death a thrill of pain came over his friends. Telegrams poured in from Gen. Tombs; from Dr. Fitzgerald, the friend of the California itinerary; from Dr. McFerran; from his brother bishops, all hoping for his restoration to life. The bishop had faith in his power to live. Dr. Allfriend, whose practice eye saw that death was the only relief, found it necessary to tell the bishop that the time had come. The sick man, turning wearily in his bed, smiled and asked:

"How long will I have to wait?"

"Only a few hours."

All heads were bowed. The touch of God's finger made every tongue silent. Thus the hour passed. Friends came in and received the good man's blessing. Daylight brought with it delusive hope, that even yet he might live. At eight o'clock it was observed that he was growing worse. Silently his wife took her place at the dying man's side, holding his hand in hers. Children, grandchildren, great grandchildren, friends, neighbors, grouped about the bed. Breathing grew harder; eyes were suffused with tears. At fifteen minutes to nine a voice whispered:

"He is dead!"

And thus the story of a life was told—a life that shall long serve as a sweet memory and an example for those who knew him. It is but a few months since the preparations for his golden wedding brought to Bishop Pierce and his bride of fifty years the congratulations of friends in all parts of the Union. Through an interview with a representative of *The Constitution* the bishop permitted the world to get an inside view of his home, and to share in the joy which crowned an active life of over half a century. On that occasion Bishop Pierce, in an informal way, gave the story of his family, substantially as follows:

THE FAMILY TREE.

"There were three branches of our family," he said, in answer to a question. "Two brothers went North, and were lost sight of, while the third found his home in Halifax county, North Carolina, where my father was born in 1784. The family is of English and Genevan origin, the former being English and the latter from Geneva. Many members of the latter family are now to be found in Virginia. When Franklin Pierce was President I called upon him, and we found great similarity in many of our family traditions, but no positive proof of relationship. However, I said jokingly to the President:

"Since you have reached the Presidency we will agree to call you Cousin Frank."

"After my father was born, but while yet an infant, my grandfather removed to South Carolina, where he became deeply identified with the State, and later still he became a citizen of Greene county, where my father grew up and married Miss Anne M. Foster, daughter of Col. Geo. W. Foster, in 1809. At this time he was presiding elder of the Oconee district, extending from Jackson county in the north to St. Mary's in the south, and as far west as the frontiersmen dared to go. I was born in 1811, at the home of my grandfather, three miles from Greensboro, in one of those hewn log houses such as were fashionable in those early days. The family lived in Greensboro until 1836, and afterward at Columbus. I went to school in Greensboro, first to Mrs. Scott, and afterwards to her husband Mr. Archibald Scott, one of the most famous teachers of his day. One peculiarity of his teaching was this: The pupil was at perfect liberty to

do what he pleased, but he had to have his lesson. When the lesson was not perfect Mr. Scott had a good supply of hickory and a muscle to wield it. As a result the lessons were generally perfect. At the age of fifteen I was sent to Athens University, and graduated in 1829. Among those who were my companions were Robert Toombs, Alexander H. Stephens, Howell Cobb, and several others whose names have since become impressed upon the history of the State. None of my own class, however, became specially distinguished, though many of them took respectable places in the world. During my college days my father was pastor of the church in Athens. Under his teaching a powerful revival of religion took place, through which I professed religion. I graduated at my eighteenth year.

ON THE CIRCUIT.

Returning home following the natural bent of my inclinations, and under the advice of my uncle, Colonel Foster, I began the study of law. A year later my convictions led me to seek service in the church. The district conference up to that time, consisted of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. In 1831, however, the Georgia conference was organized, and I became one of its first members. I was appointed to the Alcoa circuit composed of the counties of Putnam, Jasper, Newton and Morgan, with Rev. Jeremiah Freeman as my senior in charge of the circuit. Within the first quarter he broke down under the excessive labor, and I was left alone to fill twenty-two appointments over a territory so vast that my home seemed to be continually in the saddle. I preached twenty-four sermons in twenty-eight days, besides sermons on other occasions, such as weddings, funerals and household services. During that year I received into the church 150 members. The second year, youth though I was, I was sent to Augusta as the junior to James O. Andrew, whose name afterward became so prominent. In May of that year Mr. Andrew was elected bishop, and for the second time I found myself in sole charge of a very responsible trust.

A SPICE OF ROMANCE.

"The third year found me appointed to Savannah and here," said the bishop, speaking with the air of a man whose imagination recalls a pleasant picture, "I met Miss Anne M. Waldron. She was an orphan, living with her married sister, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Snider, at that time one of the leading business men of Savannah. Our meetings resulted in the old story told so often. We were married on the 4th of February, 1834, at the residence of Mr. Snider. A large company was present, nearly all of whom are now dead. In the years which have passed they have dropped off one by one, till now but few remain, and they are waiting for the great summons. Rev. Richard J. Winn, the clergyman who performed the ceremony, still lives, a citizen of Texas. I was reappointed to Savannah the year following, with the intimation that I would shortly be transferred to Charleston, S. C., for Dr. Capers, who was to locate in Georgia. At the close of a year I returned to Georgia, and was reappointed to Augusta. During all these years the church had made great progress. I was then appointed presiding elder of the Augusta district, during which time great revivals were held.

"In 39 I was appointed president of the first female college in the world, located at Macon. Owing to financial embarrassment I subsequently resigned and accepted the agency to collect funds for the institution. In 1842 I was stationed in Macon, whence I was reappointed in August for the years 1843 and 1844, during which time I built St. John's church. I was then appointed for three years presiding elder of the Augusta circuit, and then, 1848, I was transferred to Columbus. That summer Judge Longstreet resigned the presidency of Emory college, and I was appointed to fill the vacant chair which I held until 1854. During all these years I never meddled with affairs of the world, never became entangled with outside questions, and never allowed college or other duties to interfere with the regularity of my preaching. There is only one safety for a preacher—uninterrupted work and never ceasing preaching.

RAISED TO THE EPISCOPACY.

In 1854 the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, met in Columbus. By that body I was elected to be one of the general superintendents of the church. My duties have occupied all my time, and called me from sea to sea. I have been absent from home months at a time, spending weeks on the cars, and undergoing many hardships of travel.

THE CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

The Bishop, whose service, either as delegate to the general convention or as Bishop on the bench, has been in the consulting councils of the church during the entire time in which the slavery question split the church, and developed into war between the States, is a prominent figure in history. In possession of such experience he declared that never once in any of the governing councils of the church was the question of slavery or politics discussed; that the gospel, pure and simple, was the only question with which they concerned themselves. Reunion with the Northern church he considered undesirable. The education of the negro, beyond certain limits, was harmful to the negro himself as well as dangerous to the whites. The future he regarded as full of hope, however, as the good sense of the people would lead them out of all difficulties, provided they did not forget God.

Taken altogether George F. Pierce was a great man. Great as he made himself, he would have been equally great in whatever calling of life he undertook. He was surrounded in his late years by a happy and appreciative family, who anticipated his every want, and at the last moment eased his dying pillow with the tenderness born of love.

He Had no Time.

Burdette.

"Ah, good morning," said the polite stranger. "I hope I do not interrupt you, but I would like to call your attention for just a moment."

"Haven't time to look at you a minute," said this young architect sympathetically. "This is my busy day. Good morning."

"But I just want you to—"

"Haven't time; haven't a dollar; haven't a cent in the office; don't want any book, pen-holder, knife, sharpener, pen-wiper—don't want nothing—won't buy it if you talk to me for a week. Get out."

"But," persisted the stranger, pleasantly. "I don't want you to buy it; I don't want you to sell it."

"Tell you I won't look at it," roared the architect. "and I won't be bothered! I'm carrying all the insurance I can, and want to get rid of that. I don't want to get in on the ground floor with any land company in America; I don't want a chance in the Blackleg Equitable Distribution, and I don't want you around here any longer. Slide off!"

"But you see," said the stranger, smiling. "I only want a moment of your time to show you—"

"Don't want to see it, and I won't see it," shrieked the exasperated architect. "I don't want any perpetual calendar, for I don't expect to live over a thousand years; don't want any ready interest reckoner, because the other man reckons the interest and I pay it; don't want any patent sleeve buttons, necktie fasteners, blotting pads, letter books, bill files, binders, eyelet punches. You fly down their stairs or I'll punch your head."

"Then the stranger got mad. 'Look here!' he said. 'I've had enough of your lip. I got a little capias on your right here that I wanted to show you—Miss A. Wrinkle, fashionable tailor, \$119.27—now you come right over to Squire Holldast's office and look at it, or you'll get into grief.'"

The busy architect said he could spare him about an hour and a half if he had such a useful novelty as that to show him. Why didn't he say that before? And so they went over to look at it.

The desertion of Blaine by leading Wisconsin Republicans seems to be getting epidemic. Ex-Congressman Pound does not find himself lonesome in his attitude of opposition to the presidential candidate of his party. Since his letter appeared Col. S. B. Boynton, another prominent Republican ever since there was a Republican party, has declared his purpose not only to bolt Blaine, but to take the stump for Cleveland. The very next day came the announcement that John H. McGregor, another lifelong Republican, who was one of the Wisconsin delegates at large to the convention which nominated Lincoln, had also repudiated Blaine. The Blaine managers in Wisconsin are much disturbed, as they may well be at such evidences of disaffection among native Republicans, following as they do the development of a widespread revolt among the German Republicans.—*Montgomery Advertiser*.

Wednesday the Smiths of New Jersey and contiguous territory to the number of 1,800 held a grand family reunion at Peapack. Two very remarkable facts were brought out at this meeting. There was not a John Smith to be found in the entire crowd, and only twenty Blaine men could be found in the vast concourse. Three cheers for the Smiths.

AN ALLEGORY.

Lee C. Harby in Jewish Messenger.

A DREAM.

Life, with its trials, pressed upon my heart. My being rebelled from the everlasting rule of duty, whose hand pointed to the Path of Right, which led by arid fields, by barren moors, by parched water courses and springless deserts.

There was yet another road that I longed to tread—for its beauty fascinated my senses. From this Desire called to me with joyous voice. Ease beckoned with tempting hands, filled with all things beautiful and rare. Passion pointed to glorious landscapes. Pleasures whispered of broad lawns, flower-bordered, whose perfumes entranced the soul. There, fruits hung from the trees, but taste of their sweetness, and the mind became intoxicated with visions of bliss. From the roadside springs gushed forth; drink of their waters, and your veins would glow, your nerves would thrill with ecstasy.

"Come," whispered Desire, "and you shall be satisfied."

"Come," called Passion, "and life shall be beautiful."

"But come," said Ease, "and you shall revel in the luxurious."

"Come," Pleasure pleaded, "and you shall drain my springs dry to their source, and eat of my choicest fruits."

I listened, yet I hesitated. Duty stood before me, commanding—

inexorable—but noble of aspect and with such a sublime light upon her brow, my soul worshipped and my nature felt its own little weakness.

On her right hand stood Reason, from whose eyes shone the fire of intellect with a light that seemed to make all things clear.

On the left stood Content—graceful and smiling—nor did her light face nor snowy vestments bear a trace of dust from the arid path-way she had trod.

"Forward!" cried Duty; "thy way is there."

"Thou wilt wish for naught else," murmured Content; "the Path of Right is all sufficient to him who journeys along its way."

Then Reason said: "O, Child of Earth! did God give the Mind for naught? Exercise its power; pierce through the distance and see where all this ends. Thou must not think of the few short miles traversed by these different paths, but consider the Lands to which they lead. In one of these shalt thou dwell eternally; look, and make thy choice."

He placed his hand upon my brow; then, before my sight spread out this picture:

I saw the broad and lovely road narrow and narrow as it approached its end. It was strewn with thorns and nettles, that mixed with its flowers and fruit—giving greater pain than they yielded joy.

It led on to a great plain, and when Desire reached there, lo! she was turned to Satiety and Disgust, two in one—and she was yet fed upon that with which she was gorged and had sickened.

There Passion wandered—and each beautiful thing before her was covered and defiled by the slime of Lust—and there serpents writhed, that stung and stung again, wounding and consuming themselves in their fury.

Ease no longer rejoiced in her luxury, but with flaccid muscles, nerveless hands and benumbed brain, lamented a misspent life.

Pleasure turned with despair from fruits and flowers—their perfumes were but noxious odors; the fruits turned to ashes on her lips; the spring along her path but chilled her blood, and were as bitter as the waters of Death.

Shuddering, I turned my eyes away toward the Land reached by the Path of Right.

See where gladness in the sunshine covered a broad white road! Into that has the arid and narrow path-way led. It has widened, it has softened, it has grown lovely, as it neared the Land of the Beautiful.

As Duty, led by Reason, pressed on, Content followed; a clear and even lane had been trodden out by the two that went before; therefore, the maiden's pure robes were spotless.

Sweeter the air seems; flowers spring up, trees wave on either side, and the bright River of Reward bursts from a rocky crevice.

To gain its banks a different path must be journeyed. All the road is hard and stony just here, jagged and rough and steep; but it leads you on to that river's bank, where smiles the garden in which bloom the flowers of Completion—only to be gathered after the pathway of Effort has been trod.

So Reason lends the light of intellect, and Duty has a grand courage; Content ever creeps after until at last the Lovely Land is reached. There the River of Reward forms the Lake of Happiness; encircled by its waters lies the island of Fulfillment.

The silver shallop of Friendship ferries them across, there to dwell with Love, whose throne is of roses honey laden—yet, as might be, be perfect that is not God, the Bee

will sip from the flowers and sometimes Love feels its sting. There stood Jolly—reaching eager hands unto Content; twin sisters they—dependent one upon the other for their lives' continuance.

Will stood their triumphant, trampling Despair beneath his foot; his mailed hand held a rose, plucked from Love's throne—and ever he looked upward, to the Star of Success, which threw its effulgence upon the Crown of Fame that almost touched his brow.

Above all towered Reason, his eyes reflecting that power of man which approaches nearest to Divinity.

And Duty rested at last; her tired feet laved by the waters of the Lake whose name is Happiness.

I awoke—and lo! in my lap a Book, and upon its inner page a silver shield; emblazoned there a mailed hand holding a rose, in the heart of which was a drop of honey and on its petals a Bee. Beneath, on a scroll of blue, in letters of gold, burned this legend: "Strong and true to Eternity!"

A Detective Nabbed by the Mormon Slayers.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

NATVILLE, Sept. 2.—Information was received here to-day through an apparently authentic source that an Evansville, Indiana, detective narrowly escaped hanging in Lewis county, Mo., hoping to obtain the reward of \$1,000 offered by the State for the arrest and conviction of the men who murdered Elders Gibbs and Berry, he went to the scene of the crime and made cautious inquiries, until he found a citizen who agreed to betray the mobbers for a consideration. The detective kept an appointment with the man and was suddenly surrounded by masked men, who placed a rope around the neck of the detective and were about to hang him, when he piteously begged for his life and was allowed to leave, with a warning that he should never return. He walked to the nearest railroad station and returned to Evansville.

This occurrence recalls the fate of Baltimore, a Chicago detective, who visited the State in 1886 to obtain information for the government about the kuklux. His errand being discovered he was notified to leave. When the train arrived at Columbia he was seized by masked men and shot, his body being thrown into Duck River. The men at whose hands he met his fate were never arrested.

WENT TO HEAR TALMAGE.

Arkansas Traveler.

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage delivered a lecture in Little Rock several days ago, to one of the largest audiences that ever assembled in the State. Old Tom Blaine, who lives over in the "cut-off" district, and who was in the city during the visit of John L. Sullivan, entered the opera house, expecting to see "some mighty fine knockin'."

Before the lecturer arose, old Tom remarked to some gentlemen who stood near:

"I'll be dinged if I'd like for him to hit me."

"There is no danger of his striking you," replied the gentleman.

"No, you are mighty confident that a thousand dollars is a heap o'money, an' I'd like to take that amount home with me, but fifteen hundred wouldn't persuade me to stand up in front o' his mauls."

The Rev. Mr. Kennedy arose and gracefully introduced the lecturer. Old Tom, after listening a moment, shook his head, and as Mr. Talmage, with one of his characteristic gestures, squared himself, twisted himself, threw back his head, shook himself, squatted, stood on his tip-toes, rocked back on his heels, saved the air, and then, straight from the shoulder, struck at the audience, old Tom "mugged" the gentleman, and said:

"By grip, that was a thousand pounder."

"Hush," it just was. A steer couldn't stand up ergin such a jolt."

"Hush, I tell you."

"If you want to bet anything, put up."

The gentleman moved away, and old Tom, punched a preacher who had come too late to get a seat, said:

"Let he could down Sullivan, don't you?"

"I don't know," whispered the preacher, who knew nothing of Sullivan.

"I'd put up my little wad on him. He's got the action, you see. Look at that, will you? It was a regular jig."

"Hush," said the minister.

"Wall, it just was."

The preacher moved away, and old Tom, after listening awhile, and laughing heartily at a joke which Mr. Talmage had slipped from a newspaper, and run in with-out credit, turned to a sedate-looking man, and said:

"When's he going to take off his shirt? I want to see his muscle?"

"Don't know."

"When does the knocking begin?"

"When some Christian defender of decency knocks you down; and if you don't shut up, I'll be the one to do it."

"You belong to the combination, don't you? Well, I won't argue with you but if I had you out whar I could slash you aroun' natchul, I'd make you take back them words calclated to raise steam in the biler of any voter. Go on away, I don't care."

"My friend," said one, who saw that old Tom did not understand the situation; "this is not a prize fight. It is a lecture by Mr. Talmage, the great preacher."

"Wall, podner, you must excuse me fur I thought this was a sort of prize fight. I ain't got much redy-calculation, but I can git as much fun outen a sermon as the next man."

"Yes," said Mr. Talmage, "please deliver me from the long-face Christian. I once knew an old brother who had not laughed for ten years. He approached me one day, and in his impressively sorrowful manner, borrowed twenty-five dollars, and he was so sorrowful and delicate in manner, that he never again spoke of the money."

"Old Tom threw up his hat and exclaimed:

"Thar! If that don't drive the nail clear up, I'm a sheep."

"Hush, or I'll put you out," said a policeman.

"No, you won't for I'll go out. I've got enough to last me till corn-eggethin' time. Come on, and let's take a drink."

The policeman looked slyly at the mayor, and seeing that the lecturer was holding his attention, accompanied old Tom to a neighboring saloon.

Like a Flint Lock.

The clock on the mantel tolled 1 a. m., and a little past and still the knight lingered, trying to think of something to say, although it was painfully evident that the baron's daughter was just too sleepy for anything.

"I am afraid," he said at last, "that I am like an auger."

"Wherefore, sir, knight?" she asked, yawning with that high-bred courtesy appertaining to the upper classes.

"Because I bore you," he said, smiling proudly at his good right wit.

"Ah, no," she said, "you remind me of an old flint-lock musket."

"Spoken like a soldier's daughter," quoth he; "and as to how?"

"Takes you so long to go off," she said, kindly.

Scrofula.

Are any members of your family thus afflicted? Have they scrofulous swellings of the glands? Have they any scrofulous sores or ulcers? If so, and it should be neglected, the peculiar taint, or poison, may deposit itself in the substance of the lungs, producing consumption.

Look well to the condition of your family, and if thus afflicted, give the proper remedy without delay. But which makes absolute cures in the shortest space of time. The unerring finger of public opinion points to B. B. B. as the most wonderful remedy for Scrofula ever known. You need not take our word—yet you need not know our names—merit is all you seek. Ask your neighbors, ask your druggist, ask or write to those who give their certificates and be convinced that B. B. B. is the quickest and most perfect Blood Purifier ever before known.

Sept 1st—1881.

Rentile Experience.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 7.—The crew of the Mignonne captured a turtle on the tenth day after the sinking of the yacht on the 15th of June, having been seven days without food and five without water. They discussed the question of casting lots to see which should die so that the lives of the others might be prolonged, but were unable to agree. Next day it was determined to kill the boy Parker, when Capt. Dudley opened his jugular vein with a penknife and he died instantly. The survivors, the Captain and two seamen drank the murdered boy's blood and sustained a life until rescued by Moeetuzuma on July 5th. The reason assigned for determining upon the boy's death is that he suffered most from thirst and was unmarried. When rescued the men looked like skeletons. They will be charged with murder.

Landlady.—"What's the matter, Mr. Peasley? You don't seem to like those eggs. I hope, however, that you don't think they're bad?"

Boaster.—"Oh, no; but I really do think they ought to be pensioned."

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The Republican.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1884.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
T. A. HENDRICKS.
OF INDIANA.

Electors at Large:

WILLIAM H. BARNES, of Lee.
FRANKLIN W. BOWDEN, of Talladega.
First District.
SYDNEY T. PRINCE, of Mobile.
Second District.
L. A. SHAW, of Montgomery.
Third District.
JESSE M. CARMICHAEL, of Dale.
Fourth District.
ASTON A. ROBBINS, of Dallas.
Fifth District.
FELIX L. SMITH, of Coosa.
Sixth District.
JOHN J. ALTMAN, of Sumter.
Seventh District.
WILLIAM H. DENSON, of Etowah.
Eighth District.
ROBERT A. MCLELLAN, of Limestone.

For Congress, 7th District,
Wm. H. FORNEY.
of Calhoun.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TATE SPRINGS, Sept. 8th, 1884.
After a week's sojourn at this famous as well as fashionable watering place, I find myself much benefited by the waters. If I had the time to remain a month I am confident the waters would benefit me to a remarkable degree. At present there are about 75 people here, the season being almost at its close. In the height of the season the number has reached 300, I learn. People come here from all parts of the United States, but Alabama heads the list in the number of visitors she sends. The beautiful valley in which the springs are situated, abounds in mineral waters of all kinds, but the most valuable spring and the one that renders "Tate's" famous, is the Epsom spring situated at the point known as Tate's spring. While visitors find board at almost any point in the valley for ten miles, they all sooner or later drift to this point to secure the benefits of these waters. They are also constantly coming in from other watering places in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. Every day witnesses the arrival and departure of people, and the back lines between this point and Morristown, on the E. T. V. & G. R. R., do a very lively business. The day after my arrival here Mrs. Walker Reynolds and her daughters, Mrs. Flournoy and Miss Maud Reynolds and her grand daughter Miss Newton McCraw came in. They touch here for a couple of weeks on their return home from some of the watering places in Virginia. The Alabamians at present here are Mr. Watkins and family of Opelika, Mrs. Hali and Mrs. A. A. Wyly, of Montgomery, Mr. F. B. Clark, Jr., of Mobile, and Dr. McAllister, of Marion, who is the resident physician and a most accomplished and affable gentleman. This list is not probably complete as parties are arriving daily. The list of Alabamians who have visited the Springs this season will easily reach ninety. Messrs. Tomlinson & Ragdale, the proprietors, are most clever and affable gentlemen, and do everything in their power to render their guests comfortable. The hotel accommodation is good and the servants are excellently trained. One thing that will strike the visitor here is the cheapness of everything from livery hire to a paper of pins. Board here is \$45 per month. At Morristown, ten miles distant, you are met with the proposition to take you to the Springs for one dollar. For the return trip you pay no more. At the Springs you may indulge in an evening's horseback ride for fifty cents and a buggy ride for one dollar. Some foolish people have complained that there is not sufficient opportunity to spend money here.

The points of interest about the Springs are many and varied, the scenery grand and the landscape delightful. A few miles from here along the valley is the celebrated Shield's stock farm. I took a drive with Mrs. Reynolds to the farm some days ago to see the Jerseys and the sight well repaid the fatigue of the trip. Capt. Crook, of our county has bought some stock from this fine farm. Bean Station valley in which the Spring and this fine farm are situated, resembles the valley from Jacksonville to Talladega, and the soil is similar. In productions, though, the two differ very much. In our valley we have cotton and long horned cows and razor-back hogs. Here one sees clover and

the grasses, corn, cattle upon a thousand hills, fat swine and few darkies. The comparison is not flattering to my home section, yet withal lands are not so high here as at home. This arises probably from the fact that our section is more accessible by rail than this valley, and the superiority of our climate for stock raising. The winters are much harder here than with us. There is not a shadow of doubt in my mind but that within a comparatively short time our entire lovely valley will be dotted at short intervals by beautiful and thriving towns, interspersed with well kept farms, clothed in the grasses and covered with sleek short horns and mild eyed Jerseys. Many years ago the Republican said that the true interest of our section lay in making it a stock country that would furnish to the country south of us hay, horses, mules, hogs and beef cattle, as Tennessee and Kentucky now furnishes us, and it begins to look as if the dream of the Republican would be realized. Capt. Crook was the pioneer in this great movement, and now farmers who are paying attention to stock raising can be counted by scores. Moreover circumstances will force our people to the abandonment of cotton culture. I have talked with a Mississippi river planter who is here. He says his lands bring a bag and a half to the acre. In fact they make more than they can pick out. Now, the cotton picker is certain to be perfected. With the perfection of this invention, the culture of cotton by hand in the hills of Alabama will become as unprofitable as tea culture would now be, and our farmers will perforce have to see cotton raising transferred to the great Mississippi bottoms, while they turn their attention to the less laborious, more natural and more congenial cultivation of the grasses and grain and the raising of stock for these same cotton kings.

What to return to the Springs. Whatever humbuggery there may be in the advertised advantages of other watering places, there is none in Tate Spring. The virtues of the waters have been proven. The universal testimony of visitors here is that it has benefited them. While the wealthiest people in the United States come here for health, it is far from being so expensive that the invalid of moderate means may not share its benefits; nor does there prevail here that vulgar display of wealth which would lead one of moderate means to shirk the place. Everybody is sociable and courteous is the rule.

I was glad to find on my arrival Capt. Cain Glover, that successful merchant of Rome and genial gentleman, whom Calhoun claims as one of her sons. He is here for his health, and may be soon recover it. The political pot is boiling in Tennessee, but there is little doubt but that Bate, the Democratic nominee, will be elected. The Railroad Commission enters very largely into the canvass. I do not know the reason for the dissatisfaction in Tennessee with the Commission. It may be in the personnel of the Commission. Perhaps, if Tennessee had been as fortunate as Alabama in getting Commissioners who would have devoted themselves assiduously to a study of the work before them, as ours have done, and been as just and fearless in the administration of their responsible office, there would not have existed the present dissatisfaction. The Alabama Commission has no superior in the Union, and it will be a sorry day for the people of Ala., when this trust becomes a political football as in Tennessee. It takes long and intense study and experience to qualify men for the work of the commission, and it would be poor policy in the State to turn out experienced men every few years and put in fresh men to be educated in railroading, at the expense of the people and the sacrifice of shippers' interests. It would be as foolish as it would be in the Railroad companies to pursue a like course with their employees. The popularity of the Alabama Commission is due to its efficiency. Let it remain undisturbed.

L. W. G.

Mr. Carlisle is again successful in the suit of the Coosa and Tennessee River R. R. vs. the East Alabama and Cincinnati R. R. Co. The case was tried last week before Judge Box in Etowah county and resulted in a verdict for the plain-tiff for the road and twenty-two thousand dollars damages for its detention. It is understood that work will begin at once upon the old route to Guntersville.

It is stated there are in the United States treasury 5,000 tons of silver dollars or \$136,000,000. In addition to this, there is a larger amount of gold than silver in the treasury and in addition to all this there are millions upon millions of green backs and national currency, surplus taxes collected from the people the government has no use for, hoarded and smoldering in the treasury. According to Mr. Calhoun, a Republican member of Congress, who is now a Republican candidate for Governor in Indiana, states there are in the United States treasury \$400,000,000 of surplus money doing the people or government no good. This is an enormous sum collected in the shape of taxes from the people to be kept in the treasury as dead capital, a sum amounting to \$8 per head for every man, woman and child in the United States. Suppose this \$8 per head had been left in the pockets of the people instead of being wrongfully and corruptly wrung from them. What would now be the result? It is clear and evident the grand fraud and swindle of \$13,000,000 failure, perpetrated by Grant, Ward & Co., never would have produced the present depressing panic. Suppose the \$400,000,000, now idle in the treasury, was turned loose in free circulation among the people, what would be the result? Prices of produce would go up, the farmer would get 12 cents for his cotton, and the Western wheat grower would get a \$1.10 to \$1.15 cents a bushel for his wheat. Instead of 72 cents. The Republican policy of keeping up war taxes upon the people for the purpose of protecting domestic manufactures and building up a moneyed aristocracy, is outrageous and oppressive upon the people. We demand a change of administration. We demand that the war tax shall be reduced. We demand that all official thieves and plunderers shall be turned out of office.

It is a fact which it will be well for the farmers to observe that the champions of protection do not come from that class who are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Those who are engaged in the protected industries are its advocates. It is the manufacturer of late years who has become the philanthropist. In a spirit of self sacrifice he is willing for a tariff for protection to burden the industries of the country on account of the increased prices it guarantees to the laborers of America. More than half of the labor of this country is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and all who belong to this class have to sell their products in open competition with the world, while they articles they purchase in exchange for the products of the soil, are bought in a protected market. The whole legislation of this country has been without reference to its effects upon the farming industries of the land. If population increases the price of labor, it only affects the price of the labor employed in the particular kinds of protected industries; and since the former is without protection, he must receive none of the benefits and pay for the benefits received by others. We do not object to a tariff for revenue, since we deem this the most practicable method of raising money to defray the expenses of government. For some years the government has been marching step by step towards centralization, and the worst thing that could be done by those who oppose it would be to invest the Federal government with the power to go directly into the pockets of its citizens. What we do object to is the taxing of one industry of the country in order that a set of men may carry on another. It is to be hoped that the farmers of the country cannot be hoodwinked any longer by the designing hypocrisy and false teaching of those whose interests are adverse to their own.

Anniston and Cincinnati Railroad.

It is now a certainty that the railroad will be built, and at once. R. E. Hardaway Esq. has been employed by the company to survey, locate and make a profile of the road. He will commence in a few days at Jacksonville surveying and locating the road to Gadsden. Mr. Hardaway stands at the head of his profession. He was late chief engineer of the Montgomery Southern Railroad. He recently returned from Mexico, where he served two years in locating and in charge of the construction of a mountain division of the Mexican Central Railroad. The Anniston and Cincinnati Railroad is very fortunate in securing this estimable gentleman and able engineer as their chief engineer.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

Montgomery Advertiser.

Blaine, in his speech at Augusta, Maine, on the night of the election, declared that the great issue was the tariff, and that on that the Republicans had won the victory. So far as our observation and reading have extended, the tariff has cut a very small figure. The Republicans, early in the action, resorted to the vilest and filthiest modes of canvassing ever known in American politics, and the fact is at last becoming evident that Blaine himself was the original moving cause of having the Buffalo scandal scattered over the country. That he has been treated to a similar drench of mud was to be expected, but the Democratic newspapers, with few exceptions, have confined their attacks of Blaine entirely to his corrupt public record, while all the Republican papers, having nothing against him, have debased their columns with personal abuse of Gov. Cleveland.

If the Democrats would make more of an issue of the tariff than they do, there is no State in the Union where the ill effects of high protection could be more forcibly shown than in Maine.

In 1855, American ships did 73 per cent of our foreign trade, now they don't do over 12 per cent of it. Foreign ships have completely cut us out of this profitable business. There are thousands of young men along our coast who now might be running vessels to foreign countries and making themselves and their localities rich, if it were not for this fact. The coasting trade is all our own, but the trade across the oceans is left to foreign vessels and foreign sailors. The sailor's life is a perilous and exposing one, but there are thousands who would undertake it if they only had the opportunity. Under the prosperous shipping regime Maine was a perfect hive of ship-building industry, and vessels built in her yards plowed every sea. Now they are useless and many of them have rotted down from lack of work and orders. This state of affairs has been produced by the working of the present Republican tariff laws.

If the high protective tariff, so dear to Mr. Blaine, is the undisputed blessing he claims it to be, why are our miners striking for higher wages and starving for food. Why are iron furnaces everywhere out of blast, and the poor laborers left to eke out a living the best they can. Where is the owner and beneficiary of any of these institutions who is doing anything for his "laborers." For whose benefit he pretends he favors a high protective tariff, so high that it is such an undignified blessing, why is it that American farmers to-day can obtain prices for their produce that will hardly pay for transportation to the sea shore. The much talked of home market fails to consume what is offered, and there is but little demand from foreign countries. In the meantime, everything a farmer or laborer has to buy is taxed more than it would be, but for the operation of the present tariff laws.

Blaine and Logan cry out that it is all peace and prosperity, and give the tariff the credit of it all, but news items like the following do not bear them out. All these items are taken from last week's papers: There was another shut down of the mills in Fall River, Massachusetts, on Saturday, to continue for a week. All the mills are included except those which are engaged on a special contract in wide goods. At a meeting of the manufacturing companies of Lowell, Massachusetts, held on Thursday, it was voted to stop all the cotton mills except the Lawrence for two weeks instead of one as previously voted. The print works will run as usual. The Crane Iron Company, of Catusqua, Pa., announced a reduction in wages of ten per cent, taking effect September first. The Great Falls Manufacturing Company, of Great Falls, N. H., employing over 2,000 hands and running 12,000 spindles, the Dwight Manufacturing Company, of Chicopee, Mass., which operates seven large mills, and several other large Lowell corporations, have resolved to remain "closed down" for the next two or three weeks. This action is on account of the present market price being unremunerative, and is likely to have an important effect upon the trade.

All the cotton factories in Petersburg, Virginia, and its neighborhood have stopped work, throwing out of employment a large number of men, women and children. Many of the unemployed are suffering for want of the necessities of life, and at a meeting of the Petersburg Council, on Monday night, an application was made for an appropriation for their relief. The matter was deferred until the next meeting.

Then there is the great strike among the coal miners in the Hocking valley, Ohio, where blood would have been shed had it not been for the wise action of Governor Hoadly. Wheat and other farm produce still sells at unremunerative prices and the farmers are told to wait patiently for twenty more years and they will then surely get the home market for their produce which has been promised them by the high tariff advocates. In 1880 we exported forty out of every one hundred bushels of wheat we raised, but since then foreigners have gone elsewhere to buy, and now we have an immense surplus on our hands, with thousands of starving factory employees on the edges of the wheat fields.

TAMMANY FOR CLEVELAND.

John Kelly's Speech in Which He Announces for Cleveland and Hendricks.

New York, September 8.—The meeting of the Tammany authorities on Saturday night has caused much comment here, and the general impression is that it will fall into line for Cleveland and Hendricks.

The following extract from the report of the meeting, in the New York Sun, is received with much surprise as well as pleasure by Democrats, as that paper is making a vigorous campaign against Cleveland. The Sun says: After all the leaders had spoken, Mr. Kelly was asked to give his views. He spoke at some length. He referred to Tammany's recognition by the last state convention and to the proceedings of the national convention. He thought that all difference should be forgotten, and that Tammany should support the regular democratic ticket.

"Tammany Hall has always been, is now and always will be a democratic organization," he said, "and as such must indorse the nomination of the democratic convention. This must be done not only as a matter of policy, but because we are democrats and should be consistent with our record. This support is meant in good faith," he added. "Tammany always supports its candidates honestly, and will go to the polls and vote for Cleveland and Hendricks."

No formal vote was taken, but the opinion was unanimous after Mr. Kelly's speech that the organization should support the democratic ticket. The committee on organization will meet to-morrow evening and appoint a committee to prepare resolutions indorsing Cleveland and Hendricks. Those resolutions will be presented to the Tammany general committee on Friday evening next.

The New York Tribune, Blaine's New York organ, says of the meeting: At the consultation last evening each leader was requested to give his opinion of the outlook in his district, and did so at considerable length. The outcome of it all was practically that the organization should "indorse" the democratic ticket nominated at Chicago.

Alabama's Deadly Weapons.

Birmingham Age.
Very few people of Alabama know what a large sum of money is invested in this State in guns, pistols and other deadly weapons. Hence, we are not surprised to find the editor of *The Athens Courier* after examining the assessment list of Limestone county, express astonishment and a sense of regret at the figures disclosed. *The Courier* says: "It is enough to cause a blush to rise to the cheek of every farmer in Limestone county to compare the difference in the taxes of dirks, knives, guns, pistols, etc., and that of farming implements. A look at the two shows these figures:—

"Farming implements—\$2,099.
"Dirks, pistols, etc.—\$5,587.
"The very things that are the greatest curse to the land are far ahead of those things that are most necessary for the good of the country. This is enough to cause a blush of shame to mantle the cheek of every law-abiding man in the county."

But as had a showing as Limestone county makes, it is nothing when compared with the figures from the whole State, and for every blush for his county the Athens editor must give five for the State at large, because the value of the deadly weapons of the whole State are more than five times as great. Here is a table of comparative values, based upon the Auditor's report for the fiscal year of 1883, which may well astonish any reflective mind:

Value of Goods in Alabama, 1883.	Value of Firearms, etc.
Printing presses and material	\$7,221
Libraries	16,750
Schools	22,417
Mechanical tools, etc.	22,417
Invested in lands, etc.	22,417
Guns, pistols, dirks, etc.	10,582

Just think of it, more money invested in Alabama in pistols and other deadly weapons, than in books! More money invested in fire arms than in printing presses or libraries! More money invested in deadly weapons in the great agricultural State of Alabama than in agricultural implements, or mechanical tools!

There is food for reflection in the thought of what immense good might result to the State in a change of this investment of \$410,762 now in guns, pistols and dirks, even into hogs. We have an abiding belief that in such a case, the hog would prove a more powerful and efficient civilization than the deadly weapon.

The entire press of the District accept nomination of Gen. Forney for Congress with great gratification. As with the press, so with the people. He is the popular choice of the District.

How He Got a Position.

"I applied for a position in a banking house in Wall street six months ago, and although I proved my competency, they would not take me. I had been down on my luck and looked old and shabby. An idea struck me, I got up a new growth of hair with Parker's Hair Balm, raised a decent suit of clothes, applied again, and they took me in a minute." So writes a clerk with \$2,000 salary. The moral is plain, Parker's Hair Balm gives a person a new face. sept-13-84

Jas. S. Kelly.
Notary Public and Ex-Officio
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
At Oxford, Ala.
Courts 2nd Saturday in each month.
sept 13-84

Judson Institute,

MARION, ALA.
Forty-seventh session begins October 1st, 1884. Faculty of fifteen. Kindergarten and Preparatory Departments. School of Music, Drawing and Painting, and Photography. Catalogues sent to Robert Frazer, President, or Dr. W. T. McAllister, Secretary.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County, Regular Term Sept. 8, 1884.
This day came H. L. Stevenson, administrator of the estate of E. L. Woodland, dec'd and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 8th day of Oct. 1884 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, to the local persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at any office in the court house of said county, on said 8th day of Oct. 1884 and contest said settlement if they think proper.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
sept 13-84

Desirable Place for Sale AT A BARGAIN.

One hundred and twenty acres more or less. Situated about 10 miles west of Anniston on the Talladega and Jacksonville road. More than one half well timbered, balance cleared and in good state of cultivation. Good dwelling house, stables and crib, and good well, garden and orchard on said place. Known as the Wm. Clough place. Titles perfect. Possession given this fall.
STEVENSON & GRANT,
Jacksonville, Ala.

FRANCIS & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Always Take the Lead.

They are Opening the Largest Stock of Fall and Winter Boots and Shoes

In the State.
They deal EXCLUSIVELY in Boots and Shoes and have every advantage in style, variety and low prices over small dealers, and then your orders. They prepare Express-charges and will save you 25 per cent on prices.

FRANCIS & CO., THE LIVE SHOE MEN.

Under Florence Hotel, sept 13-84

W. H. WILLIAMS,

The Clothier for Men and Boys,

ANNISTON, ALA.

Carries a complete stock of

MEN'S WEAR IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

and of every grade, ready made and to order. Now receiving as handsome lines of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES,

Valises, Umbrellas

AND

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

FOR

Spring and Summer Wear

as can be found in any city in this country. On hand also a large line of Samples from which suits can be selected and measures taken and a perfect fit guaranteed.

FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS

Will be our specialty. Gentlemen who want the latest styles can depend on us. We are determined to be known as the

TONY CLOTHING STORE

of this entire section. Call on us when you are in Anniston.

W. H. WILLIAMS,

The Clothier for Men and Boys,

ANNISTON, ALA.

distillers.

Ramagnano & Henderson,

Distillers and Dealers in Fine Liquors, Tobaccos, Etc.

HENDERSON'S MILLS, CLEBURNE COUNTY, ALA.,

P. O. Cross Plains, - - - - Ala.

Mr. Ramagnano has just selected the FINEST lot of Lincoln County Whisky to which he calls the attention of his former customers and friends. We manufacture pure corn whisky. Keep on hand Cabinet and Kentucky Rye, Brandies, Gin, Wine, &c. We ship goods C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction. We keep nothing but pure goods.

GIVE US A TRIAL ORDER.

may 31-74

SOUTHERN EXPOSITION.

The success of the present Southern Exposition at Louisville, Ky., has surpassed the most sanguine expectations. This great exhibition has been open to the public only two weeks, yet the attendance has been twenty-two thousand and greater than the corresponding period of last season, when the total attendance for seventy-one days was seven hundred and seventy thousand.

It is a fact spoken with enthusiasm by all who have visited the Southern Exposition of 1884, that its exhibits, music, and pyrotechnics, as well as other special features, are far superior to any ever attempted previously by any enterprise of similar purpose.

It is thus referred to by David A. Murphy of the Danville Tribune: "The great Louisville Exposition is a delightful surprise to me. I had expected much, but the half had not been told me. It is wonderful and instructive in all its parts, and must be seen to be fully appreciated. I could not describe it if I would! I heartily wish that every man, woman, and child in Kentucky could be persuaded to visit it. Long live its model President, Colonel Bennett H. Young."

Encouraged by the tremendous audience and their enthusiasm, present at the \$5,000 competition drill of last week, the programme committee have resolved to add special attractions for the future, among them a base ball tournament between league and association nine, on the largest and handsomest grounds in America. A pigeon shooting tournament begins September 15, and then will follow exhibitions of live stock, including running and trotting horses, short horn, and other fine cattle, hogs, sheep, etc. Bees and honey, horticulture, flower, wheat, etc., will all be shown at the Exposition moving on September 23. Gilmore's world-famous band will succeed the great Cappa and his corps of splendid musicians, whose programmes have caused unbounded enthusiasm since the beginning of this season.

The following description will enable the reader to form a fair idea of the character of entertainment offered at the Southern Exposition of evenings, it being set as the programme for the night of Tuesday September 6th.

A grand Baden-Baden Concert and illuminated Evening Fete will be produced, at an immense expense, in the Park adjoining the Exposition Building. The beautiful grounds will be illuminated by ten thousand of Pain's patent, prismatic lamps, and numerous Japanese lanterns artistically arranged among the trees over the entire Park, and in various selected positions beautiful devices, mottoes, and other features of beauty will be placed, the whole effect being charming beyond description, and hitherto only to be witnessed in the far-famed European resort, Baden-Baden. The effect will be Fairy Land reproduced, delighting to the eye and charming the imagination.

The expense will be considerable, a special corps of assistants having been ordered from New York to assist Mr. Pain for the occasion, which will be the most novel, effective, and beautiful ever witnessed in America.

Myriads of variegated lights, enchanting festooned groves, prismatic Fairy Fountains, Turkish Kiosks; all in one blaze of light, will change the Park into a magical scene of beauty.

A grand promenade concert will be performed by Cappa's band, "The Blacksmith in the Forest," and the celebrated battle piece, with a chorus of one hundred voices, and pyrotechnical effects will further enhance the interest. The "Forest on Fire," pronounced by George A. Sala, in the New York Times, as the greatest sight of the kind ever witnessed and given only once before in London, receiving the praise of press and public, will be introduced by Mr. Pain, the celebrated pyrotechnist.

A Monster Devil Fish Captured.

Mobile Register.

The tug "Rolla" brought to the city yesterday an immense devil fish. The animal was caught in the bay, about five miles above the shipping. It was seen floating lazily on the top of the water, and when the boat approached within a few yards of him the mate skillfully plunged a harpoon through his body. The monster struggled so fiercely to release himself as to bend the harpoon, which is of solid iron, nearly half an inch in thickness. The fish is about seven feet wide from wing to wing, and about the same length from the tip of its tail, and weighs about four hundred pounds.

Throughout Europe the wheat crop on the average, is excellent, and India has a large exportable surplus. The English crop is ten above the hundred average. That of Ireland will be reaped from a largely decreased acreage. The prices are the lowest within a century, so that the English farmers are despondent over a big crop. The French prices have dropped five cents a bushel within a fortnight. The same tendency exists throughout Europe. Wheat from the fields of Northern Russia is offered on the Baltic at ninety-two cents a bushel. The European crops of hay and rye are very short. Hops are a little below the average. Of maize an enormous crop is reported, there being 1,500,000,000, Montgomery Advertiser.

Most Valuable Place for Sale.

The undersigned is now offering his place at Martin's Cross Roads, in Alexandria Valley, for sale. It has 300 acres of fine land, and is in high state of cultivation. Good fencing, fine orchards and fifteen acres set in orchard grass. All improvements good. Good store-house and one of the best stands to sell goods in the country. For terms and further particulars address C. MARTIN, Martin's Cross Roads, Ala.

Blacksmith and Woodshop.

The undersigned has recently opened up an excellent Blacksmith and Woodshop, supplied with the best of tools and appliances, and is now prepared to do all work in his line Promptly, Cheaply and Well.

Stephen McLean is the Blacksmith. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. J. P. BEAL, Dec 15-17

CHRISTMAS

And New Year's Holiday Goods

AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

HENRY A. SMITH

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller & Music Dealer,

ROME, GEORGIA.

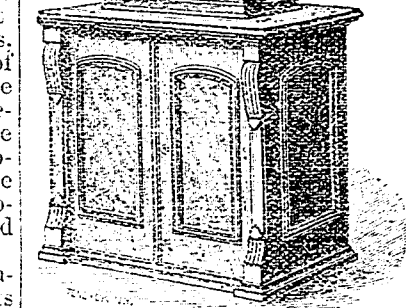
Has on hand a large variety of fancy notions and holiday goods purchased for cash at bottom prices and be sold at unusually low figures. Miscellaneous Books, Standard and Poetical Works, Gift and Juvenile Books, Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Writing Desks, Paperies, Scrap Books, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Work Boxes, Japanese Goods, China and Glass Vases, Toilet Sets, China Cups and Saucers with Mottoes, Alex. and China Dolls, Christmas Tree Ornaments in great variety. Harmonicas, Tin Toys, Games, A. B. C. Blocks, Gift and Gold Paper, Gift and Silver Perforated Board, Backgammon Boards.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Jewel Cases, Goblets, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Napkin Rings, Dinner Dishes, Spoon Holders, etc. Steel Engravings, Chromos, Oil Paintings, Photograph Frames, Picture Cord, Christmas and New Year Cards in Great Variety. Pianos, Organs and Street Music at reduced prices. No trouble to show goods. The patronage solicited. H. A. SMITH, Dec 5

Wheeler & Wilson

NEW No. 8



Agents Wanted.

Send for price list and terms. WHEELER & WILSON, 275 N. 3rd St., New York, N.Y.

Wool Carding.

The undersigned has recently received and thoroughly repaired his wool carding machine, at the Alexandria place, three miles west of Jacksonville, and is prepared to card all wool brought to him in a most satisfactory manner. Wool shipped to him at Jacksonville by rail, or left with any of the merchants of Jacksonville will be looked carefully after by him and attended to.

Terms: Carding done for one-fifth of the wool or for eight cents per pound cash. Oil furnished by the undersigned. A. J. RICHIE, Jacksonville, Ala. may 31-3m

NABERS & MORROW,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists.

Agents for Chas. Carley Co. Oils. BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Special attention to orders from country stores for Medicines, Liquors, Oils, Teas and goods in our line. nov 24-1y

CONTINENTAL

HOOF

ointment

Cracked Hoofs, Scratches, Sprains and Sores

IN

Horses, Cattle and Sheep.

Ask your Storekeeper for it, or write direct to the manufacturers, AMERICAN LUBRICATING OIL COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio. aug 15-1

A PRIZE

Send six cents for postage, and receive free a copy of a book of good which will help all, of either sex, to make more money right away than anything else in this world. For more details, send no money. At once address FAIR & Co., Augusta, Maine. mar 15-1

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

FOR THE LIVER And all Bilious Complaints. Made of pure vegetable matter, no griping. Price 25 cts. All Druggists. Montgomery Advertiser.

FRANCIS & CO.,

(Under Florence Hotel, Second Avenue and 19th Street.) BIRMINGHAM, ALA.



We have in store the largest stock of BOOTS and SHOES ever shown under one roof in the city. All our goods are made expressly for us by the largest manufacturers. We pay cash for Every Dollar's Worth we purchase; thereby being able to keep the benefit of the Largest Discounts and give the same to our customers. We propose to give every man, woman and child

100 Cents Worth for Every Dollar's Worth they Purchase.

We prepay Express charges on all orders of \$5 or more, when accompanied with the cash or its equivalent. We are enabled to give unparalleled bargains, because we deal exclusively in these goods.

FRANCIS & CO.,

Porter, Martin & Co.,

FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,

Hardware and Farmer's Supplies.

Corn, Meal, Bran, Shorts, Oats &c.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

NEW BRICK CORNER,

CALL AND SEE US.

PORTER, MARTIN & CO.

ANNISTON ALABAMA.

WM. M. LINDSAY,

FURNITURE,

China, Crockery, Glass and Queensware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Etc.

Under the name of

UNDERTAKER

Burial Cases, Caskets, Etc.,

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

DR. J. C. FRANCIS,

DEALER IN

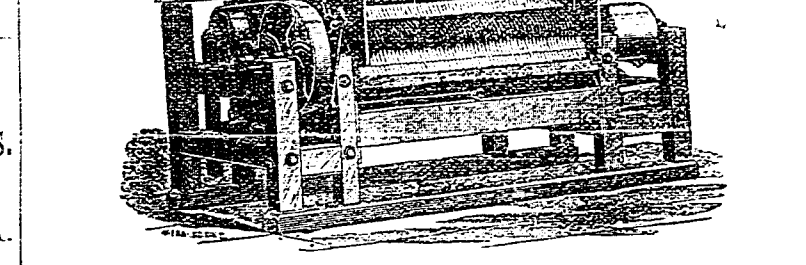
PURE FRESH DRUGS,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

The Celebrated Daniel Pratt Improved Revolving Head

COTTON GIN,

With Improved FEEDER and Condenser



These Gins, Feeders, and Condensers are without a rival, being the only Cotton Gin Machinery which has fully met the wants and the requirements of the Planter and Ginner of Cotton. Send for Circular and Price List. DANIEL PRATT GIN COMPANY, Prattville, Ala. July 5-2m

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!!

A. L. STEWART & BRO.,

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

The stock rescued from the fire having been almost entirely disposed of, we have opened up in our new building an almost

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.

Family Groceries in large and select quantity, Fancy Groceries, Confections, Powder, Shot, &c., Cutlery, Cooking Stoves, Woodenware and everything kept in a general stock of merchandise. It is our aim to please our patrons, and we shall sell goods this year at a rate that will be satisfactory to our customers, leaving ourselves only a reasonable profit on same. Our motto shall be

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

Our patrons and friends are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. jan 5-1y

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,

W. C. CROW, Proprietor,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

This hotel, under its new management has been entirely re-furnished. Careful and polite attention given guests. Patronage of the traveling public respectfully solicited. Hack will meet all trains day and night. Reasonable rates will be made with monthly board.

Dr. J. E. CROOK,

OFFERS HIS

Professional Services

to the citizens of Alexandria Valley and surrounding country.

A full line of pure Drugs and Patent Medicines kept constantly on hand at my Drug Store in Alexandria, Ala. apr 8-24

BOWDEN & ARNOLD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

G. W. PARSONS, W. J. PEACOCK, R. E. KELLY, PARSONS, PEACOCK & KELLY,

Attorneys at Law,

Talladega and Oxford, Ala.

Will practice in all the Courts of Calhoun and Choctaw counties and in the Supreme Court of Alabama.

Land Litigation, the Investigation of Titles, and suits by and against Corporations specialties.

N. B. FEAGAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ANNISTON, ALA.

Office near room over Hill, Hardy & Co's store, Noble street. may 21-1y

BROTHERS & WILLET,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville and Anniston.

BISHOP, STEVENSON & HANNA,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Ala.

CALDWELL, HAMES & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

ELLIS & WHITESIDE,

Attorneys at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

H. F. Montgomery,

NOTARY PUBLIC & EX-OFFICIO

Justice of the Peace,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Court second and fourth Mondays in each month. feb 17-1

W. C. LAND,

WATCHMAKER,

And Jeweler,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Will resume the Watch and Jewelry repairing on all Gold Watches. A good stock of materials on hand at all times. Agent for the Elgin Watch Co. and agent for the Meridian Cutlery Co.

B. G. McCLELEN,

County Surveyor,

Alexandria, Ala.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN, AGT, Jacksonville, Ala.

Two Good Home Companies to-wit: Georgia Home, Ga. Ala. Central City, may 1-3m

JAS. HUTCHISON,

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Standard

LAUNDRY WAX

Preserves Linen, gives a beautiful finish, prevents the iron from sticking, saves labor.

5 Cents A Cake.

Ask your storekeeper for it. Made by STANDARD OIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio. aug 15-1

Fine Farm for Sale.

The undersigned will sell his fine farm situated in the famous and fertile valley of Alexandria. The tract consists of 320 acres and is improved and well watered. This tract of land is situated on what is known as the old Indian battle ground and is of the most fertile soil in that fertile valley. The soil is a rich dark red and is susceptible of the highest cultivation and enrichment. There is not a more desirable place in Calhoun county either for richness of soil, beauty of location, health or society. Splendidly adapted for a magnificent stock farm.

For terms apply to H. J. DEAN, JR., Alexandria, Ala. Or Stevenson & Grant, Jacksonville, Ala. feb 24-1

LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE.

The undersigned having bought the Hammond Livery Stable of Mr. Wilson, have entered upon their business and will be glad to serve the public.

We expect to keep Vehicles, Horses and Mules for sale, and are prepared to guarantee bargains in this line.

Our terms will be very reasonable and strictly cash.

Horses boarded at low rates. Give us your patronage and we will give you satisfaction. jan 1-1

MARTIN & WILKINSON.

FREE!

RELIABLE SELF-CURE

A favorite prescription of a noted and successful specialist. It is now retailed for the cure of Rheumatism, East Manhood, Weakness, and Debility, as well as all other ailments. Druggists everywhere. Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

CROOK & PRIVETT,

(Successors to McClelen & Crook.)

Are now prepared to accommodate the public with the best of turn-outs of every description, as our

Vehicles and harness are New,

AND

OUR STABLE YOUNG AND FAST.

Good comfortable conveyances meet all trains. Charges moderate. Our motto is "LIVE AND LET LIVE." Trusting that the people of Jacksonville and visitors will give us a liberal share of patronage, we are, yours, respectfully,

CROOK & PRIVETT.

W. P. BREWER,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Furniture.

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Ceiling, Weatherboarding, Window and Door Frames, Mouldings, Brackets, Pickets, Barrels &c.

SALES ROOM—1st Avenue, between 19th and 20th Streets. FACTORY—Corner 16th Street, and 1st Avenue. SAW MILL—Four miles south of the City.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CROW BROS,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Present their compliments to the public and beg leave to assure them that they have now on hand the largest lot of

Ready Made Clothing

ever kept by them, which they propose to sell at bottom prices. They have also in stock an excellent line of Ladies Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Brocades, etc., which they propose selling very low; also a general line of

Family Groceries

always on hand, at lowest possible prices. They propose to sell to suit the times, and will be undersold by no one. The public is respectfully invited to call and see if their representations are not correct. nov 10-3m

UNSURPASSED

STOCK OF

Spring and Summer Goods.

Just received at the new and tastefully arranged Store Rooms of

ROWAN DEAN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Merchandise and Produce,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Our unusually large and varied stock of Goods for this season were purchased in New York direct from Importers and Jobbers by our Mr. Rowan, who gave his personal attention to their selection. In

READY MADE CLOTHING

We carry a much larger stock than ever before. In this department we can show goods from the very best to the cheapest grades, in the very latest styles. We offer special inducements in prices in this department. Our stock covers everything embraced in a stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

We are also Agents for the sale of

THE WINSHIP COTTON GIN AND PRESS,

and other Cotton Gins, all lines of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

STEAM ENGINES,

AND

The Celebrated Tennessee Wagon,

AND SEVERAL OF THE BEST BRANDS OF GUANOS.

Remember the place. Brick Corner Store on old site of burnt store of Rowan, Dean & Co. may 20-1f

LEDBETTER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES,

STAPLE DRY GOODS

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

ANNISTON, ALA.

STOCK FULL IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Specialties.

Flour, Bacon, Lard and Country Produce

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

"Neither the North nor the South will ever be filled with true patriotism again, till all the old Union and Rebel soldiers are dead and forgotten."

This is a very strange expression to come from a Southern man, as well for the employment of the word "rebel" as applied to Confederate soldiers as for the general sentiment it contains. "No true patriotism" forsooth, until the old Union and "rebel" soldiers are not only dead but forgotten!

If there have been any men in history who have been the very incarnation of patriotism, it is the soldiers of a country who have offered to die and have died for it. The statesman may serve his country for his own ambition; the volunteer soldier never but for pure love of it. Who can ever forget, who has read American history, the devoted words of that noble patriot and warrior of the Revolution, as the life tide flowed in crimson streams from his devoted heart: "It is sweet for one's country to die." In the history of any country, in all ages, it is the warriors of that country who have most filled its pages. The most glowing tributes that genius has ever contributed to letters, have been to the men who have bared their bosoms in defense of their country. History, poetry, story, song and the drama all dwell with infinite fondness over their deeds of prowess and devotion.

Orators, statesmen, sages, thinkers and Kings may pass into the grave and be forgotten; but the death-defying devotion of men who have bled for their country never dies from the memory of men. One reads with critical coldness of the suicide of a Greek philosopher; but from away back amid the ages, the story of the brave Spartan, who defended the pass of Thermopylae, comes down to us in history and song, and thrills us; and to-day the memory of Leonidas is as fresh in the hearts of men as the day he gave his life for his country.

Coming to our own time and reviewing the period in which the heroic men whom this writer aspires figured, how many men remember the civil officers of the Confederate Government? And yet, the memory of Jackson and Lee and Rhodes and Albert Sydney Johnston and A. P. Hill and our own immortal Pelham and Martin will be fadeless for ages and ages yet to come.

"Forgotten," indeed! Who would forget the memory of the men who died for Southern independence, or for the Union, as for that. Both believed they were right. Both died for country. Both were the highest type of patriots this country will ever again produce; and their memory shall not fade, and cruel is the heart that could wish it, and vain is the hope of it. As the years go by their self-abnegation and sacrifice become clearer and clearer; and with each recurring Spring tender woman weaves garlands of flowers for them and bedews their graves with her tears; and veterans of the war yield to melancholy musings over the days when they proved themselves men among men.

Who would blot from the minds of men the pure memory of a Lee—the noblest type of man God ever made—an exemplar for the youth of all ages and all times? Who would give to oblivion the memory of the private soldier in the ranks, who pressed the snows of winter with bleeding feet, to offer his breast as a bulwark of safety to his country?

Fathers, mothers and wives, who lost sons and husbands in the bloody wars of the West and Virginia, would you have their memories to rot, like that of the wicked?

The most stirring passage in one of Senator Morgan's masterful orations, is that in which he depicts the departure of the poor man of the South as he leaves his rude cabin and tearful wife and smiling, yet unconscious babe, to fight, not for his property, for he had none, but for a glorious principle. Armed with his trusty rifle, patriotism burning in his bosom, God in his heart, sternness and determination written upon his brow, he takes his

leave, and as the distant hill hides him from loving eyes, the evening breeze bears back to his devoted wife smatches of that almost inspired hymn, as he sings,

"How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord."

Nothing in painting that we have ever seen so touched us as the twin picture entitled the "Confederate Soldier." The one depicts him as leaving his log cabin with steady step and head erect and proud, while his brave wife stands in the door with babe in arms, waving him adieu and smiling encouragement to him through her tears. The other tells of his return with the end of war, to find his home in ruins. Two rude mounds mark the spot where sleep his wife and babe in death, and as we look, he stands with dejected mien, his head bowed upon his musket, contemplating with unutterable sadness the scene of desolation and ruin before him. These tell the story.

The world's history furnishes no example of sublimer courage, patience, fortitude and patriotism than that furnished by the Confederate Soldier. For four years, in one of the most colossal and bloody wars that history gives an account of, he fought without pay, half clad, shoeless and hungry, against fearful odds, and to the last preserved his courage, his cheerfulness and his hope; and when his flag went down at Appomattox, he bathed it in his tears. Turning to desolate homes and a ravaged country, he found fortune gone, friends scattered, dear ones dead, and desolation alone before him; but with the same determination that had characterized him in war, he turned to the arts of peace, and in less than twenty years he has built up a new South greater than the old, reinstated his section in the councils of the nation and well nigh gained for it its old time supremacy in the Union. Wipe out the Confederate Soldiers to-day from the South, and our State would have no United States Senators, no Congressmen, no Governors, no State officers, no Legislature.

Who is it that says these men are incapable of true patriotism? What puny pen is it that writes that they are unworthy even of a memory?

Oh, ye devoted women who guard the graves of the dead Confederates and bedew them with your tears each year, ye mothers, who cannot even yet forget to leave your dead soldier boys from your prayers, shall they be forgotten? No, no, no.

"How many a glorious name for us! How many a story of fame for us! They left! Would it not be a shame to let their memory pass?"

From our land and heart

And a wrong to them and a shame to us!

No, no, no, the brave for us

And bright were the lives they gave for us.

The hand they struggled to save for us

Could not forget

Is written yet.

Who sleep in so many a grave for us

No, no, no, they were slain for us.

Their blood flowed out in pain for us.

Rich, red and pure on the plain for us.

And years may go,

But our hearts will flow

Over the dead who have died in vain for us!"

The surveying party, under Mr. Hardaway commenced the survey of the route from here to Gadsden, and a computation of the cost of construction Saturday. The survey begins at a point near the intersection of North Main and Depot streets and runs just back and north of the lots situated on the north side of Depot street, and crosses the E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. about two hundred yards north of the depot. From there it extends south of Mrs. Mathews' residence, avoiding the hill there, and finding a level route to the ford west of her house. Thence it will proceed along the line of the old survey to Gadsden. Other surveys will be made, but the engineer now thinks it most practicable to go north of the square as he has done and cross the lower or White's gap. By choosing the route he has, it gives him a longer distance to reach the top of the mountain by gradual rise.

The long continued drought cut the corn crop shorter than was at one time expected, and it will not open as low as was once expected. This will in a measure compensate the farmers for the misfortune of a bad season.

The Birmingham Sunday Chronicle says: "the State will, without doubt, institute another Normal school," and wants it at Birmingham. We also think the State will create one or two more of these useful schools, and think Birmingham a very suitable point for one. There was strong talk of Birmingham putting in her claims for a school of this kind last session.

Our neighbor is mistaken, though, when he asserts that these institutions in Alabama do not teach the art of teaching. That is the special work of these schools, and under the law of this State creating them, common or other schools are attached to them, in order to afford training schools for the Normal pupils. Then there is a certain degree of proficiency required for entrance into the normal classes, and it is necessary to have something like a preparatory department attached to these schools as is now the case with colleges.

Our young friend, O. Z. Henderson, with Cater & Johnson, of Anniston, spent a day or two here the first of this week. He reports business as fair in Anniston notwithstanding the depression in trade everywhere, owing to the panic. We think Messrs. Cater & Johnson very fortunate in having Mr. H. in their house as a sales man. He is a young man of fine business qualities, of most pleasing address, and exemplary habits and besides has a wide and valuable acquaintance in that part of the county tributary to Anniston. He was raised in the southwestern part of this county, and did business some time at Weaver's before going to Anniston. We are always glad to see his bright and handsome face in our midst, and shall note with pleasure his success in the business world.

An Elopement.

Sunday Squire Arnold was called upon to marry a couple who had come from Gadsden, and quite a number of our people went to the hotel to witness the ceremony. The groom was Mr. Edwards of Atlanta and the bride Miss Nannie Smith of Gadsden. Monday Mr. P. J. Smith, the father of the fair bride, came over and met the runaways, and, we presume, like a good father, forgave them. Love laughs at parental injunction as well as locksmiths. When young people love each other and determine to marry, they marry and there's an end of it.

Mr. A. O. Stewart asks us to propose to the old Third Alabama Cavalry, a reunion at some point—say Shelby Springs—this fall. He would like again to meet his old command and has no doubt but that many of his comrades in the war share this feeling. Will the Selma Times please copy this and direct the attention of the 3d Alabama to Mr. Stewart's proposition? The Times circulates largely in the section of country from which the gallant old regiment was originally made up.

Mr. Thompson, one of the incorporators of the railroad now being surveyed from this point to Gadsden, came over with Mr. Hardaway, the engineer of the road, Thursday and went with the surveying party to the two gaps of the mountain east of here. He was much pleased at the prospect of an easy crossing at either one of the gaps.

Messrs. Robt. Adams and A. O. Stewart have located an excellent gin at the old Abernathy tan yard building near the depot, and are now prepared to gin cotton on good terms. Everything is new and the gin is of the Magnolia make. Give them a trial.

Sept 20-mos.

Mr. Skelton is adding daily to his stock of furniture. When he gets his full stock in he will communicate with the public through the REPUBLICAN. A furniture house is something that Jacksonville has long needed, and we are glad that we have one among us with the enterprise to go into it.

There is some complaint on the part of our Choctaw valley friends as to the condition of the road, leading into the valley, from here to the top of the mountain. That portion of the road on the other side of the mountain is said to be in good condition. Our people should see to it that the road is at once put in good condition. This trade is important to Jacksonville and should not be lost for lack of enterprise or the expenditure of a little money on our part. The road is a good one and can be kept in good condition at little expense, but once suffered to run down, it will cost heavily to repair it. With so many towns and trading points springing up all around, Jacksonville should guard jealously all the territory naturally tributary to her. She now enjoys the trade of a wider scope of country than any other single town, and her merchants are doing well; and they should see to it carefully that none of it is lost through neglect of the public roads leading to this point. Anniston has set an example in this regard that other towns of the county would do well to take a lesson from. Enterprise is the key to success in this age of progress and push.

Montgomery is growing steadily and steadily. The Advertiser says it is her small manufacturing establishments that are doing the work, and that it is these that have contributed to make New York city what it is. Here is a hint for towns like Jacksonville, Oxford, Cross Plains and Talladega. Let the business men combine and put money into small enterprises that will grow, rather than sit still and hope for some large capitalists to come along and erect cotton factories or blast furnaces. A few months ago some gentleman of Montgomery went into the manufacture of soap. Soon they doubled the capacity of their works, and now they have purchased several acres of land and will put up a mammoth establishment capable of turning out three hundred thousand pounds of soap a month. Any of the towns mentioned have sufficient capital to start half a dozen or more small manufactures of various kinds.

Gen. Wheeler's Benevolence.

Mr. Provost of this place, who is running a boot and shoe shop here, tells that on one occasion he passed Gen. Wheeler's home, and that he was entirely without money and presented very much the appearance of a tramp. Gen. Wheeler kindly enquired of him his condition and antecedents, and when he learned that he had been a Confederate soldier, he at once took him and gave him something to eat and a five dollar bill, and sent him on his way rejoicing. Mr. Provost says that Gen. Wheeler has most probably forgotten this kindness to a stranger, but he remembers it with the liveliest gratitude, and ardently hopes that the General may be elected to Congress.

SAD DEATH.

Mrs. J. S. Robertson, of Carrollton, Ga., formerly Miss Mattie Tucker, of this place, while on a visit to her mother here, Mrs. John H. Crawford, was seized with a congestion of the brain about a week ago and died last Sunday despite the efforts of skilled physicians and the ministrations of loving friends and relatives. Mr. Robertson had come over to take her home and found her sick. He remained with her until death relieved her from her sufferings and then sadly took his way to a now desolate home, leaving behind with the grandmother two little children, until more adequate provision can be made for their care.

G. H. Anderson, of Michigan, who got up the Calera "boom" some months ago and victimized people thereabouts, has just skipped Louisville for manifold rascalties. He is undoubtedly a most accomplished scoundrel.

It is hoped that with the moving of the crops money will become easier, and trade revive. From every point comes reports of dull trade and slow business so far.

The farmers of this county are paying more attention to diversified farming each year and the results are good. Such farming may be despised, but we hazard the guess that the farmers who have most ready money at this season are those who have pursued this course. Every day one may see on our streets loads of melons and fruits and vegetables, and the owners invariably dispose of them for the ready cash. As it is here, so it is in Anniston, Oxford and other towns of the county. This may seem a little business to the cotton planter, but it helps, and at a time of the year when the farmer is generally without money. With the railroads we already have and others yet to be built, the farmers of Calhoun will not have to depend on the local market entirely, and the business may be extended indefinitely. Mr. Adolph, the late Representative from St. Clair, who lives at Springville, a few years ago planted an orchard of early peaches. This year he sold his crop on the trees for over a thousand dollars cash to parties in Chattanooga and Cincinnati, who picked the fruit and gave him no trouble. He is now planting the grape and wild goose plum largely, and will increase the acreage of his peach orchard. With these markets at our doors almost, there is no use going to Florida to make a fortune in fruit and vegetable culture. Here the Irish potato grows to marvellous perfection and these we have a ready market for it at good prices. As with the potato, so with other things. A hint to the wise etc.

When the crops are gathered and the time to throw on the back-log comes, we hope our correspondents in all parts of the county will re-salute their neighborhood notes. It adds much to the interest of a county paper to chronicle the local happenings in the various neighborhoods of the county, and we are always glad to get them. The REPUBLICAN wishes to be considered a county paper rather than a paper published in the interest of a single town, and hence is ever ready to give space to anything that will tend to keep in view and add to the growth or prosperity in any part of the county. Our correspondents have so far given great satisfaction to our readers in the terse way in which they have given the news of their neighborhoods, and we hope they will continue to favor us. In this age of push and progress that section that keeps out of sight is going to be left behind. If your particular section or town has advantages that you wish the world to know of, don't be backward about stating them through the REPUBLICAN. The paper is ever open to anything that will advance the general interests of the county.

Eufaula has met with two very serious losses within a short time. The first was the burning of her fine flouring mills, and the second is the loss of her fine cotton compress, as told by the dispatches of Tuesday. The large boiler of the establishment exploded, completely destroying the building and wounding several men. A very popular young man of the place named Pickett was buried in the ruins and is supposed to be dead. The compress cost \$80,000 and the loss is about \$100,000. It is too late to rebuild it for this season and the city will suffer in its cotton trade in consequence.

The REPUBLICAN returns thanks to Hon. Thos. A. Walker, Mr. S. D. G. Brothers and Dr. C. E. Montgomery for contributions to the editorial and local department of the paper during the absence of the editor.

Miss Lidia Borden, of this city, has accepted a position in the Jacksonville, Ala., Female College. Miss Borden is a fine educator and will prove of valuable service to this popular institution. Talladega Mt. Home.

We again call attention to the advertisement of land for sale by J. D. McCormick. Here is a chance for some man to get a good place cheap and on easy terms.

STATE NEWS.

Middling cotton is selling at 9 1/2 in Eufaula.

The hay crop of Butler county is the largest made in years.

Cotton receipts at Eufaula are behind as compared with this time last year.

The "hog crop" of Pickens county, it is said, will be a larger one than usual this year.

D. C. Howell, held to answer for murder, escaped from the Butler county jail last Tuesday.

The assessment list of Chilton county shows an increase of \$249,505 in real and personal property in the past year.

The cotton seed oil mill at Union Springs is now in operation and is said to be the best paying investment in that town.

C. C. Sheats is nosing through this district preparatory to becoming a candidate for congress against John Martin.—Jasper True Citizen.

The Selma Times says: "If the dry weather continues much longer the people who live in the prairie districts will be forced to haul water for miles."

Dr. Carlos G. Smith's normal college, at Livingston, is in a flourishing condition, and the Journal thinks will have over a hundred pupils enrolled by the end of the month.

The Carrollton West Alabamian says: A colored convict, who has returned from the coal mines to this county, speaks well of the treatment he received while there. The only inconvenience to which he was subjected resulted from confinement.

A good one is told on a minister in a sister city. It is said that before beginning his sermon on last Sunday morning he said: "The usual services will be held in this church to-night: prayer-meeting next Wednesday night; base ball Thursday afternoon."—LaFayette Sun.

A correspondent writing from Atlanta to a Georgia paper says: "A railroad man whose business takes him frequently into Alabama, told me last night that the State was alive to the development of all her resources, and was profiting in many respects where Georgia does nothing."

The members of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama are requested to meet at the committee rooms in Montgomery, on Tuesday, the 23d day of September, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the transaction of such business as may come before the committee.

A Pickens county correspondent says of the crops: "We are having a dry, dusty time; crops are parched and burnt up. I think cotton is behind that of last year. The people have had to commence so early on their corn crop that they will about get through with it by Christmas."

An old citizen of Eufaula tells the Bulletin that, long ago, during the Indian troubles, in this country, there was a fort at the foot of Broad street, just where the road turns to go to the bridge, where the citizens gathered for safety and defence in case of alarm, and where they kept stores of provisions.

We learn that a difficulty occurred at Mountain Creek one day last week between a Mr. Smith and a Mr. Parish, brothers-in-law. The particulars of the difficulty they reached us may not be correct. Smith shot Parish a load of ten buckshot entering the body of the latter. The wounded man was not expected to recover at last accounts.—Clinton View.

The Greenville (Ala.) Advocate says: Mr. Anderson Seale and his brother, Wm. Seale, each near the age of 80 years—went to Butler county some 60 years ago. Together they have killed near 4000 of the fleet-footed denizens of the forest; and Mr. A. M. Reid, who died last year, killed over 2000 deer.

The editor has returned from Tate near the depot. Brittain Bros., we learn, are building it.

Epithelioma or Skin Cancer.

This form of cancer is the most prevalent type, and is in many cases fatal, as it gradually eats away until it destroys life. It would seem that Swift's Specific is indeed a specific for this scourge.

Mrs. K. A. Armstrong, Verona, Miss., writes under date of May 16, 1884: "After taking six bottles of Swift's Specific, the cancer is healing; is greatly reduced in size. It now gives me no pain, and my general health has so much improved that I am able to be up and to my household duties—something I had not been able to do in several years. I feel that it will cure me."

Mr. M. N. Clayton, of Red Clay, Ga., writes under recent date: "All painful sensations in my cancer are decreasing. I feel decidedly better, and the cancer has commenced to heal."

Dr. M. F. Crumley, Oglethorpe, Ga., writes under date of May 10th: "Mr. Naves, who had such a terrible cancer on his face, is about well. New skin has grown all over his face, and looks almost as well as it ever did, and I would like some of your company to see him."

Messrs. J. & J. B. Harter, of North Manchester, Ind., write, under date of May 1st: "The lady with cancer is improving right along. The Specific increased the discharge for the first few days, but the soreness is gone and she is much better."

Mrs. W. H. Route, of Gordonsville, Va., writes, under date of May 11, 1884: "I am much improved. The cancer is better; does not pain me at all. It is a wonder to all my friends."

Mr. James E. Ligon, of Michaux Ferry, Va., writes under date of May 19, 1884: "My condition is greatly improved; my general health is good; my appetite good; cancer decidedly better, and has begun to heal nicely. How can I ever repay you?"

Mr. S. S. Rhodes, of Mill River, N. C., writes under date of May 19, 1884: "My mother has been using Swift's Specific about two weeks, and is improving. The cancer is now painless and is healing."

Mr. T. J. Teute, of Wacissa, Fla., writes under date of May 2, 1884: "Swift's Specific has cured a cancer on my face, and has almost made a young man out of me."

Mr. E. Tinsley, of Burr Mills, Va., writes May 1, 1884: "My wife has taken four bottles of Swift's Specific for a cancer, and has improved wonderfully. I shall keep it; no doubt it will cure her."

The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., 159 W. 23d St., N. Y., and 1205 Chestnut St. Phila.

Gen. Longstreet retires from the United States Marshal's office in Georgia to run an hotel. He did not resign the office willingly, but perhaps he will entice other men to resign all care when they enter his door. A great Roman general was degraded from his rank and his eyes were put out. He used to sit on the street corners and say to passers by: "Give a penny to a man who once commanded the Roman army." Perhaps Gen. Longstreet expects his fame as a Confederate general to bring guests to his table. We hope it may, for the sake of the work he did for the lost cause.—Birmingham Chronicle.

The republicans of the seventh district have put one "Hon." W. T. Ewing of Gadsden, in the field against Ferry. We can find none of the citizens of the seventh, who ever heard of him. He may be entitled to that prefix by personal honor, certain he has not won it by any service done the state of Alabama. The old seventh will stick to Ferry, and the Hon. Mr. Ewing need not disturb his business matters during the campaign, he will be at home next winter.—Birmingham Chronicle.

Are any members of your family thus afflicted? Have they scrofulous swellings of the glands? Have they any scrofulous sores or ulcers? If so, and it should be neglected, the peculiar talent, or poison, may deposit itself in the substance of the lungs, producing consumption. Look well to the condition of your family, and if thus afflicted, give the proper remedy without delay. Buy that which makes a sure cure in the shortest space of time. The unerring finger of public opinion points to R. B. B. as the most wonderful remedy for Scrofula ever known. You need not take our word; you need not know our names—merit is all you seek. Ask your neighbors, ask your druggist, ask or write to those who give their certificates and be convinced that R. B. B. is the quickest and most perfect Blood Purifier ever before known. sept 18-1 m.

A new store house is going up near the depot. Brittain Bros., we learn, are building it.

The Republican.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1884.
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
T. A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

Electors at Large:
WILLIAM H. BARNES, of Lee.
FRANKLIN W. BOWDREY, of Talladega.
First District.
SYDNEY T. PRINCE, of Mobile.
Second District.
L. A. SHAWVER, of Montgomery.
Third District.
JESSE M. CALDWELL, of Dale.
Fourth District.
GASTON A. ROBINSON, of Dallas.
Fifth District.
FELIX T. SMITH, of Coosa.
Sixth District.
JOHN J. ALEXANDER, of Sumter.
Seventh District.
WILLIAM H. DENSON, of Etowah.
Eighth District.
ROBERT A. MCCLELLAN, of Limestone.

For Congress, 7th District.
WM. H. FORNEY,
of Calhoun.

Speaking of cities that are to be in this section of the state, everybody who goes from here there unites in the opinion that Gadsden is rapidly growing and will be at no distant day an important city. We shall always wish Gadsden well. We lived among those people for a few years directly after the war, and a more generous, hospitable and enterprising people we have never met. May the growth of Gadsden be rapid and may her "boom," prove to be one of those "booms" which comes to stay.

The Talladega Mountain Home, in noting the attractions of that charming town, says: "She has a history which can never be ignored, a solid social intelligence which has to be recognized, and a healthfulness which surpasses any town in 75 miles of her, except Jacksonville, which is about equal as a healthy locality."

Our neighbor deals fairly in conceding to Jacksonville the merit of being an eminently healthy point, and thus sets a good example to that class of newspapers that are too hide bound to ever concede any excellence to any point outside of that at which they are located. Jacksonville and Talladega are similar in many respects. Both are solid old towns, with fine society, good schools, perfectly healthy location and a much greater share of business than many places which make more fuss.

When the Prohibitionists had a convention some months ago in Tuscaloosa, the Republican noted the fact that there was a tendency then developed to carry prohibition into politics, and that Mr. Gilmer, a prominent prohibitionist, squelched the movement. This was denied at the time, and we did not care to pursue the discussion, though we knew that our authority for the statement was good. Now, since the Prohibitionists have put out a St. John electoral ticket in the State, Mr. Gilmer comes out in a card, withdrawing from the prohibition party, and confirming what we then said as to the tendency of the prohibitionists toward politics. He claims that the attitude of Mr. Tanner and others who want to commit the temperance people to St. John's, is a violence of a solemn pledge then made not to carry the organization into politics. To this Mr. Tanner replies, with some personal allusions to Mr. Gilmer of uncomplimentary character, and a confession that the prohibitionists, so far as he can speak for them, will make prohibition a political question. This will about destroy all hope of legislation next winter friendly to the temperance cause. Mr. Tanner is not a gentleman of much tact, whatever else may be said of him.

There has been some notable accessions to the supporters of Cleveland and Hendricks from the ranks of the Republican party within the past few days. Among these are Hamilton Fish, former Secretary of State and Mr. Bristow, former Secretary of the Treasury under Grant and Gen. Walker, late chief of the Census Bureau. These men have not severed their connection with the Republican party, of which they are shining lights, but they declare they cannot stand Blaine's record as a public man. He is charged openly with official corruption while in place, and the proof of it is so strong as to drive these purg men to the support of the Democratic candidate, against

whose official life nothing derogatory can be said. While such men as these are separating temporarily from their party to support Cleveland, because of Blaine's unsavory record, it looks strange to see men in Alabama, who have hitherto been Democrats, leaving the support of such a man Cleveland and going over to Blaine. The action of these men will not in any sense endanger the success of the Democratic ticket in Alabama, and our regret at their step is founded alone on considerations of regard for the men themselves, who have taken this foolish step. It would have been better for them to have remained with the Democratic party and sought to have impressed their views on that great political organization, rather than to have united themselves with a party which can never be anything but disreputable in the south. However, this is a free country.

The prospect for the election of Cleveland and Hendricks brightens as the campaign progresses. The Democratic managers, profiting by past mistakes, are conducting the canvass with unusual prudence. Tammany Hall has finally given its formal support to the ticket and this, it is thought, insures the State of New York to the ticket. Since the action of Tammany Hall, the New York Herald, that great political weather-vane, speaks of Gov. Cleveland as President Cleveland. The personal abuse of Governor Cleveland and the digging up some of the indiscretions and vices of his younger days, has gained for him the sympathy of many, and has made him votes. People know that whatever he may have been (and he was no worse nor better than the generality of men) he is an incorruptible man in public position and has always administered every public trust confided to him with fidelity to the people, while the official record of Blaine is anything but a good one. It was because the Radical press and politicians had nothing to bring against Governor Cleveland as an honest public servant that they fell back upon his private character. This is the usual resort of pharisees and rascals who masquerade under the cloak of virtue, when they can find nothing to attack in a man's public record.

Nine times out of ten they are a hundred times worse than the victim of their venomous tongues and pens. The people of the United States have come to understand this well, and as we have said, the abuse of Gov. Cleveland is doing him good and reacting upon the rascals who set the slander mill in motion. By way of retaliation some of the Democratic newspapers began an assault upon Blaine's private character, and even invaded the sacred precincts of his home; but the great mass of the Democratic press of the country promptly frowned down the disreputable business, and now it looks as if the campaign would be fought out on the principles and policies of the two great parties of which Cleveland and Blaine are the representatives. This is as it should have been at the beginning. Whenever the issue is thus tried before the people, Democratic success is certain for the principles and policy of that party are right, and ought to and will prevail. The prospects for the election of Cleveland and Hendricks are cheering.

It is now a settled fact that the State Normal School here will get a part of the Peabody fund. The endorsement of the trustees of this fund is the best advertisement the school has yet had. The trustees of this fund do not place any part of it where they are not satisfied fully it will advance the cause of general education. They have examined into the merits of the school here, and are fully satisfied it is doing a great work for education, and hence they are willing to encourage it by a donation of funds. Here is an institution in the county, fostered by the State and the trustees of the Peabody fund, which affords to the young men and women of this section greater educational advantages than they have ever before had, and yet now and then one can be found in the county who says he is opposed to it.

Offer this school to Birmingham, or any other enlightened community and see how quickly they declare they cannot stand Blaine's record as a public man. He is charged openly with official corruption while in place, and the proof of it is so strong as to drive these purg men to the support of the Democratic candidate, against

feel as if the State was regarding Calhoun with contempt and pity; and we want it understood abroad that the great body of the intelligent and unprejudiced people of the county appreciate the institution and are showing their appreciation of it by a liberal support of it. The wonder is that every patriotic man in the county is not glad that the State placed it here; and we can only account for the fact that they are not on the ground that they have been misled as to the manner in which the school is supported and have been made to believe it was instituted for the special benefit of this community. When these gentlemen come to thoroughly understand the purposes of the school, and begin to see the result of its work, they will be its most enthusiastic friends.

The attendance at the State Normal school is steadily on the increase. The number now in attendance will reach 125. But for the panic, this number would have reached 175 by this time. There are many children yet in Jacksonville who have not started to school, but who will start as soon as money becomes a little easier, by reason of the moving of the crops.

The business men of Anniston entertained quite royally Wednesday the business men along the line of the Anniston & Atlantic Railroad, and the people from the adjacent country who went into the town on that day.

Six deaths resulted from the boiler explosion of the express in Eufaula. The body of young Pickett has been recovered. It was burnt beyond recognition and was only identified by his keys and pistol.

Sensation in Livingston.

Chattanooga Times. LIVINGSTON, ALA., Sept. 15.—This usually quiet and sanctified little village is just now convulsed and in a perfect tumult of excitement over one of the most sensational scandals, and every morsel being dainty, it is eagerly devoured by the numerous gossips here.

D. D. Kirkland, a large merchant of Livingston, has been living here for many years, and on account of his vast wealth he became one of the most popular men in this section. His wife, who is a beautiful woman, was one of the leaders in all church and social matters and was beloved by every one. Kirkland and his wife seemed perfectly devoted to each other, and were as happy as possible. At one of Kirkland's stores there was employed as book-keeper, a handsome, stylish young man, named John Boyd, who enjoyed the full confidence of his employer and the public. About two weeks since Boyd suddenly confronted Kirkland in his store, and accused him of having alienated his wife's affections and of having been too intimate with her. Young Boyd very coolly informed Kirkland that his accusations were true, and thought the latter was "a dead long time" discovering the fact. Kirkland at once sought his wife and told her of what had occurred. She admitted her guilt and did not try any extenuating circumstances for her conduct. Matters remained in statu quo until Kirkland filed a bill asking for a divorce from his wife on the grounds of adultery. He also asks the possession of three children, aged 1, 3 and 4 years. The wife will set up no defense against the bill, except she demands possession of the children, claiming them on the ground that Boyd is their father. The allegations in the bills are of a sensational character, and will not admit of publication.

The scandalous affair is the absorbing theme of conversation throughout this section, and the final denouement is awaited with much interest.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Selma Times.

The University opens to-morrow and the prospect is now favorable for the most prosperous session in the history of the institution since the war. The new buildings, being erected by the wise appropriation of our State legislature, are not yet completed though the new dormitory will be ready by the time the old building overflows. It is not feared now that there will be any lack of room for all who may apply for admission.

For several years the University has been steadily growing in favor amongst the people of Alabama and of neighboring States. The faculty is an able and experienced one, the discipline is well high perfect and the standard is being constantly elevated. The people have come to appreciate the fact that the University is their property, held in trust for them by the State. It is simply blind folly in them not to patronize and build up their own institution and they are rallying to its support with gratifying unanimity. They are now expending \$60,000 in new buildings and this, with the \$60,000 acres of land donated by Congress at its last session, will put the University on the very best financial basis. In a very few years, Alabama will be second to no State in affording to her sons complete facilities for the most thorough education, scientific and classical.

COTTON AND POVERTY.

Under the above significant head the Selma Times copies from the Republican of last week that portion of the editorial correspondence from Tate Springs, which spoke of the cultivation of the grasses and stock raising as being the true policy for this section, and says:

"The slowest thing in this world is improvement. States and cities advance with amazing rapidity to a certain point and then begin to creep. At one period of her history Alabama advanced with a stride equal to anything we have seen in the West in recent years. Over large sections of country it is now a mooted question whether the people are as well off as they were fifteen years ago. The Republic is right, though, about the realization of its dream. Stock raising and grass culture are slowly lifting the curtain. Progress has been so slow that those who have lived here have failed to note it. It has crept on imperceptibly. We venture to say that no man of discernment who left Alabama ten years ago and who should return to-day would fail to say that marked improvements have been made. The number of farmers who are living at home is surprisingly in the increase. Every sugar cane patch, every hay field, every pasture and all the improved stock of the country are signs of improvement. The farmers of Alabama have learned how to prosper. Every community is blessed with at least one man whose daily life teaches the lesson. There is one step to take, the abandonment of all cotton culture, and one by one our farmers are taking the step. The worn lands of Alabama cannot compete with the fresh lands of the more Western States in raising cotton. This is a proven fact whether the cotton picker amounts to anything or not. The distressed condition of those sections of the State where cotton is still the God of the people's idolatry is a warning that will not go unheeded forever."

Messrs. Hardaway and assistants are surveying the route of the proposed railway to Jacksonville. The board of corporators are confident of the early construction of the road.—Gadsden Times.

ALABAMA NEWS.

COLBERT COUNTY.

North Alabama: The Mormon elders defy the terrors of death. They are still preaching the unsearching riches of polygamy in the mountains of Franklin county, where they have a large and increasing following. They are confining their labor to a portion of the country where there are no churches—not even the Methodist circuit rider is found there—and the country is well prepared to enter, heart and soul, into any fanaticism that may be offered them.

CHOCTAW COUNTY.

Butler Herald: D. C. Howell, charged with murder, escaped from jail here recently. Howell, before he left his cell on Tuesday night rolled up his blankets so as to have the appearance of a man lying down, and spread a newspaper over the supposed head, which made it resemble very much a man that was lying down asleep or dead, with his face covered with a paper.

COOSA COUNTY.

Rockford Enterprise: Messrs. Batson Bros., dry goods merchants at Goodwater, Ala., made a general assignment of all their assets last week, to J. B. Holley, of this place, for the benefit of their creditors. Batson Bros., as we understand, have been financially embarrassed ever since last spring but they hoped to be able to pull through but the pressure of their creditors was so great as to force them to an assignment. Their stock of goods will be sold by their assignee at either private or public sale.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY.

Flournoy Banner: There are already 153 students enrolled at the State Normal School, an increase of about 25 over the same time last year. This will be, we presume, the fullest session the institution has ever known.

A white man named August Erentraut was killed Wednesday at the mouth of Shoals creek on Mussel Shoals works, by the caving-in of a bank of earth, which covered him completely. He was alive when gotten out, but died very soon. Two other men were caught and covered up to their waists, but without much injury. He was a German, had been in this county but a short time, and leaves a wife and child at Cullman.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Gadsden Democrat: Last Sunday was a week ago at Meltonville, we learn that Jas. Hendricks very severely stabbed a Mr. Corpias, brother-in-law of James Hodge. It was in a drunken row and we learn no warrants were issued, and the wounds are not likely to prove fatal.

The body of General Helm, which has rested in Georgia soil for twenty years, will be disinterred to-day for the purpose of being removed to his native state, where arrangements have been made to give it a fitting burial. General Helm, a distinguished and prominent figure in our history, was true to principle and he fell fighting for the cause he loved. Such men should never be forgotten.—Atlanta Constitution.

This little item from the Birmingham Chronicle is short, but it gives a hint of Alabama's natural resources: "A colored man drove his ox wagon into town this morning filled with lump coal he had picked up in the woods. The cold wave made him think winter was at hand."

How He Got a Position.

"I applied for a position in a banking house in Wall street, six months ago, and although I proved my competency, they would not take me. I had been down on my luck and looked old and shabby. An idea struck me, I got up a new growth of hair with Parker's Hair Balsam, raised a decent suit of clothes, applied again, and they took me in a minute." So writes a clerk with \$2,000 salary. The moral is plain. Parker's Hair Balsam gives a person a new face. sept6-1m.

TAX COLLECTOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

The undersigned will attend the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and County Tax for the year 1884. All poll tax is delinquent after the last day of October.

Beat 1 Oxford, Tuesday, Oct. 7.
Beat 17 DeArmanville, Wednesday Oct. 8.
Beat 12 Davisville, Thursday, Oct. 9th.
Beat 11 White Plains, Friday, Oct. 10th.
Beat 10 Rabbit Town, Saturday, Oct. 11th.
Beat 2 Alexandria, Monday, Oct. 13th.
Beat 4 Ganaway's, Tuesday, Oct. 14th.
Beat 4 Bynum's, Wednesday, Oct. 15th.
Beat 14 Sulphur Springs, Thursday, Oct. 16th.
Beat 5 Polkville, Friday, Oct. 17th.
Beat 6 Griffin's Store, Saturday, Oct. 18th.
Beat 6 Peck's Hill, Monday Oct. 20th.
Beat 7 Hollingsworth's, Tuesday Oct. 21st.
Beat 3 Green's School House, Wednesday Oct. 22d.
Beat 1 Jacksonville, Thursday, Oct. 23rd.
Beat 3 Weaver's Station, Friday, Oct. 24th.
Beat 3 Feg Mile Spring, Saturday, Oct. 25th.
Beat 16 Ladiga, Monday, Oct. 27th.
Beat 9 Cross Plains, Tuesday Oct. 28th.
Beat 15 Anniston, Wednesday and Thursday Oct. 29th & 30th.
D. Z. GOODLETT, Tax Collector.

Most Valuable Place for Sale.

The undersigned is now offering his place at Martin's Cross Roads, in Alexandria Valley, for sale. It has 300 acres of fine land, and is in high state of cultivation. Good fencing, fine orchards and fifteen acres set in orchard grass. All improvements good. Good store-house and one of the best stands to sell goods in the country. For terms and further particulars address: C. MARTIN, Martin's Cross Roads, Ala.

Blacksmith and Woodshop.

Depot St., Jacksonville, Ala.

The undersigned has recently opened upon excellent Blacksmith and Woodshop, supplied with the best of tools and appliances, and is now prepared to do all work in his line.

Promptly, Cheaply and Well.

Stephen McLean is the Blacksmith. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

dec1-1m.

CHRISTMAS

And New Year's Holiday Goods

AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

HENRY A. SMITH

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller & Music Dealer,

ROME, GEORGIA.

Has on hand a large variety of fancy notions and holiday goods purchased for each at bottom prices and sold at unusually low figures.

Miscellaneous Books, Standard and Poetical Works, Gift and Juvenile Books, Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photographs and Autograph Albums, Writing Desks, Paperies, Scrap Books, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Work Boxes, Japanese Goods, China and Glass Vases, Toilet Sets, China Cups and Saucers with Mottos, Wax and China Dolls, Christmas Tree Ornaments in great variety. Harmonicas, Tin Toys, Games, A. B. C. Books, Gift and Gold Paper, Gift and Silver Perforated Board, Backgammon Boards.

dec1-1m.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Jewel Cases, Goblets, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Napkin Rings, Butter Dishes, Spoon Holders, etc., Steel Engravings, Chromos, Oil Paintings, Photographs, Enamels, Picture Cards, Christmas and New Year Cards, Great Variety, Pianos, Organs and Sheet Music at reduced prices. No trouble to show goods. The patronage solicited.

dec1-1m.

H. A. SMITH.

BISHOP, STEVENSON & HANNA

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Jas. S. Kelly,

Notary Public and Ex-Officio

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

At Oxford, Ala.

Courts 2nd Saturday in each month, sept13-6m.

Judson Institute,

MARION, ALA.

Forty-seventh session begins October 1st, 1884. Faculty of fifteen. Col- legiate course for young ladies. Kin- dergarten and Preparatory Depart- ments. School of Music, Drawing and Painting, and Telegraphy. For Catalogues send to Robert Frazer, President, or Dr. W. T. McAlister, Secretary.

dec1-1m.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA (Calhoun County.)

In Probate Court for said County, Regular Term Sept. 8, 1884.

This day came H. L. Stevenson, admin- istrator of the estate of E. L. Woodward, deceased and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the said day of Oct. 1884 be and is hereby ap- pointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settle- ment; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper printed and pub- lished in said county, as a notice to all per- sons concerned in the estate of said decedent, to appear in my office in the court house of said county, on said 6th day of Oct. 1884 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

sept13-5m.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Desirable Place for Sale

AT A BARGAIN.

One hundred and twenty acres more or less. Situated about five miles west of Anniston on the Talladega and Jacksonville road. More than one half well timbered, balance cleared and in good state of cultivation. Good dwelling house, stables and crib, and good well, garden and orchard on said place. Known as the Wm. Clough place. Titles perfect. Possession given this fall.

STEVENSON & GRANT, Jacksonville, Ala.

Good double seated school desks at \$1.25. Apply to H. L. Stevenson.

FRANCIS & CO.,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Always Take the Lead.

They are opening the

Largest Stock of Fall and Winter

Boots and Shoes

In the State.

They deal EXCLUSIVELY in Boots and Shoes and have every advantage in style, variety and low prices over small dealers. Send them your orders. They prepay Express charges and will save you 25 percent on prices.

Under Florence Hotel, sept1-1m.

THE LIVE SHOE MEN.

W. H. WILLIAMS,

The Clothier for Men and Boys,

ANNISTON, ALA.

Carries a complete stock of

MEN'S WEAR IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

and of every grade, ready made and to order. Now receiving as hand-some lines of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES,

Valises, Umbrellas

AND

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

FOR

Spring and Summer Wear

as can be found in any city in this country. On hand also a large line of Samples from which suits can be selected and measures taken and a perfect fit guaranteed.

Will be our specialty. Gentlemen who want the latest styles can depend on us. We are determined to be known as the

of this entire section. Call on us when you are in Anniston.

W. H. WILLIAMS,

The Clothier for Men and Boys,

ANNISTON, ALA.

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MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Furniture.

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Ceiling, Weatherboarding, Window and Door Frames, Mouldings, Brackets, Pickets, Barrels &c.

SALES ROOM—1st Avenue, between 19th and 20th Streets. FACTORY—Corner 19th Street and 1st Avenue. SAW MILL—Four miles south of the City.

dec1-1m.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

TWO SCANDALS.

It is reported that the New York Sun will contain another batch of gross scandals about Gov. Cleveland, which are at this writing being worked up in Boston. We had hoped that this sluice of filth and scandal had about ceased and that the campaign would turn on the political differences of the two parties; but it seems that such is not to be the case. Blaine has recently written a letter in which he revives the unpleasant scandals that attached to him in his domestic relations, and this has warranted newspapers, that have hitherto avoided the subject, to go into it. His want of delicacy in the matter has in a measure absolved the decent portion of the democratic press from silence. Believing that a fair statement of the scandals will do less harm than dark allusions to them, as must be the case now and then, we will briefly outline, without giving the disgusting details, the two scandals affecting the private characters of the two men at present foremost in the eyes of the people of the United States.

It was charged on Gov. Cleveland by a preacher of Buffalo N. Y. (whom brethren have found it necessary recently to whitewash) that he was a man too fond of wine and women. For particulars several instances were given when he was said to have been drunk. In addition to this a story was given out that he had seduced a widow and after having begotten a child by her, basely abandoned her, and even procured her imprisonment in an insane asylum to get rid of her and to get possession of the child. When Gov. Cleveland's friends saw this publication, they telegraphed him to know what they should do about it. His reply was "tell the truth." Thereupon the truth was frankly told, and while it does not show the Democratic candidate to be a sinless man, it does show him to be a man of honor. He is a bachelor. He became involved with a woman of doubtful character. There was no seduction in the case. She bore a child which she claimed to be his. After the birth of the child he discovered his mistress was addicted to an over use of wine, and that in one of her drunken deliriums she had well nigh caused the death of the child. Thereupon he had her removed to an inebriate asylum, and had the child put into the custody of good people. He then placed the whole matter of the maintenance of the woman and child into the hands of a lawyer who was a friend of his, and has ever since paid such sums as were necessary to comfortably provide for mother and child. The woman, upon being released from the asylum, where she was placed for her own good, never again gave him any trouble. This was the sin of his younger days, which is now pursuing him. Whatever he may have been in the past as a fast liver, it is certain he is not so now; but on the contrary is a man of steady habits and scrupulously honest both in private and public life. He has unbounded popularity at his home, among all classes of people, which is the best evidence in the world that he is not a bad man. Having once been what is sometimes termed "wild," the public are more ready to believe any damaging story that may be set afloat about him, and the pharisees and liars, seeing their opportunity, are not slow to slander him. It is very safe to say that nine-tenths of the stories now told of his debaucheries and loose morals are lies out of whole cloth, and the new batch promised by the New York Sun are probably from the same slanderers who have furnished most of the Republican campaign material up to date.

The story upon Blaine is of the same general character, but it does not, if true, show him up in the light of an honorable man by any means. When the Indianapolis Sentinel gave it to the world, he pretended to be very greatly shocked, and wrote a dramatic letter, in which he ordered his attorneys to commence suit against the Sentinel for damages. The Sentinel charged that before he married his

present wife (Miss Stanwood) he had seduced her, and endeavored to abandon her when he discovered she was with child, but was made to marry her by the relatives of the lady, and that three months after the marriage ceremony a child was born to them and lived three years, acknowledged as their child, when it died, and that the date of birth of this child, as shown on its tombstone, compared with the date of Blaine's marriage, as given in the "Life of James G. Blaine," showed that the child was born three months after marriage. This Blaine denied, and the suit was instituted. The Sentinel stuck to its charges and offered to prove them by Blaine himself, if he could be made to go upon the stand, and interrogatories were propounded to him by the defendant's lawyers. After much wriggling and an endeavor to evade an answer, he does at last answer, and admits the substantial truth of everything alleged by the Sentinel. He has also written a letter in which he details the whole story from his standpoint and attempts to justify himself. This letter states that, when eighteen years of age, he was teaching school in Kentucky, where he met Miss Stanwood, who was also a teacher and from his own State; that a love sprang up between them; that having to leave Kentucky for Maine, with little prospect of an early return, with a view to securing Miss Stanwood to himself irretrievably, he secretly married her, but without license, as required by the laws of the State of Kentucky, and, so far as his letter shows, without the services of a minister of the gospel or a magistrate. They were married he says in the presence of two witnesses, both of whose names he gives, and who are close relatives of himself and wife—one a Stanwood, the other a Blaine. He says this marriage satisfied his conscience. Upon his return from Maine to Kentucky he discovered that Miss Stanwood was in a delicate condition, and about that time also he discovered that he had not been married to her legally. Here the Sentinel's account of the affair and Blaine's differ. The Sentinel says the relatives of the lady discovered it and compelled him to marry her. Blaine says that when he discovered it, he took her to Pittsburgh, Pa., and there was married to her legally, though secretly again, for "obvious reasons," and that it was three months after that marriage that the child was born to them. Photographs of the child's tombstone show that, since Blaine's candidacy, the date of the child's birth has been cut out from the stone. This Blaine charges as a desecration of the grave of his dead child and with much dramatic effect he insinuates that it is his Democratic enemies who have done this thing; but in this he shows a great weakness. It is not probable that any member of the Democratic party would have destroyed the very evidence and the only evidence to sustain the charge of Blaine's illegal relations with his present wife up to three months before the birth of the child. It is more likely that the stone was thus mutilated and the evidence thus destroyed, when it was first determined by Blaine and his friends to deny the whole story. The unexpected fight the Sentinel made, and the bill of discovery filed by it to compel Blaine to answer its interrogatories, changed the whole aspect of things, and hence his letter, which, as we have said, admits the substantial truth of all, the Sentinel charged.

The letter of Blaine is fishy in many respects. He attempts to deceive when he insinuates that the obliteration of the date of the birth of his child on the tombstone was done by his political enemies. He knows that none others were so much interested in preserving this date as these same political enemies of his. He pleads ignorance of the laws of Kentucky when he first married his wife secretly, and claims that he thought it a valid marriage. It is not at all probable that a smart young school teacher like Blaine, would have entered into so solemn a thing as marriage,

without enquiring as to the marriage laws of the State in which he was then living. He no doubt deceived the woman, but that he himself was mistaken is hardly possible. Had he been a manly man he would have repaired his error in Kentucky, by frankly acknowledging his previous secret illegal marriage and then have procured a license and married her legally there at once. The whole matter looks as if he wanted to manage so as to be able to abandon her whenever he got ready to do so. Had he told this story, through, at first, before he had denied it upon publication of the Sentinel's charge, it would have been better for him. It too was an indiscretion of youth, and a generous public could have overlooked it, in the light of his subsequent kind treatment of the girl whom he involved in the unpleasant consequences of the foolish secret marriage. But he tried to deny it and added lying to his sin. He is far from being the open man that Cleveland is. The two stories show the difference between the two men. Cleveland says to his friends "tell the truth," and out comes the whole story of his youthful follies. Blaine prevaricates and pretends to be outraged and prances before the public in dramatic attitude, until circumstances force him to speak, and then how thin a story he gives to the world. It is not in human nature to accept it as true in every particular. In view of his attitude in this matter and the prevarication proven on him by his own hand in the recently published Mulligan letters, one is forced to the conclusion that Blaine is an untruthful man. Of all the characters that are contemptible on earth, the untruthful man is the most despicable. Will the people elevate a man to the Presidency who has been convicted of lying? Give us a thousand times over the man of loose morals, perhaps, but who yet is too honorable to lie, and too noble to attempt to sneak out of the consequences of his own sin.

ECHOES FROM THE LATE RACE.

As a rule the defeated candidates in the late race took their defeat in good part, and like sensible men have turned to other subjects; but now and then one hears a defeated candidate or some zealous friend of the same, fighting the campaign over again and bitterly complaining of this or that one's conduct in connection therewith. Of course this bores everybody awfully, but a man with a grievance scarcely ever realizes the fact that he is a bore. He imagines that what occupies his mind largely must of necessity be of interest to others. We admire a man of grit who can fight valiantly when the occasion demands it, but we admire that man more who can accept defeat and not whine over it like a whipped school boy.

There is nothing that so charms the public as to see a man accept defeat gracefully, and nothing so quickly discredits the public with a man as the display of spleen and rancor towards those who, in their exercise of the right of freemen, contributed to his defeat in a legitimate way by their ballots or influence; and we say in all kindness to any defeated candidate, who is now pursuing this latter short-sighted course, that he is adopting the very policy to render himself unavailable as a candidate at any future time.

Many good men are of necessity beaten in every political race, and defeat does not necessarily imply that a man is either unpopular or unfit for the office to which he aspires. It so happens that the voters, for various reasons, prefer some other man for the place; and when a man is thus beaten, it is both becoming and manly in him to accept the popular verdict cheerfully. No man in this country has any claim whatever to office. The people, on the contrary, have claims upon every citizen, and if they do not see proper to impose official station upon any one man, he has no right to complain, however ardently he may desire to be thus honored. There is a time for everything, and the time to talk

about this or that man's candidacy was when the election was pending. What we all should want to do now is to advance the interests of our common country. Life is too short to be spent in avenging the fancied wrongs of this or that candidate, who was left in a popular race. Besides, in the next election, two years hence, things will all be changed. Men who differed widely in the last race will be found together in the next, and vice versa. No man can hope, in this age of rapid progress and change, to keep alive the feeling of one campaign until another comes around. By trying it he will only render himself ridiculous and impair his own chances for future preferment.

Ex-Senator W. Y. Titcomb, has been in Jacksonville some days, visiting friends here. Monday he visited the State Normal school in which he takes great interest and was highly pleased with it. Mr. Titcomb was a fast friend of this School during the pendency of the bill establishing it, and his interest in it now is more than a passing one. He says the school is rapidly acquiring a fine reputation throughout the State. Mr. Titcomb himself is one of the foremost educators in the State, and was a very prominent candidate for State Supt. of Education at the last Democratic State Convention. He will take charge of the free school of Anniston October 1st. We think our sister town peculiarly fortunate in securing his services. He is devoted to his work and will soon render the Anniston free school famous. We are glad to welcome him as a citizen of Calhoun, and hope he may find it both profitable and agreeable to pass the remainder of his days in our fine and progressive country.

The Trustees of the female Academy have placed the building at the service of the State Normal School, and it is now occupied by some young men who sleep in it and board themselves by a system of messing. This is both a cheap and agreeable way for students to live. Five young men can easily hire a cook and supply their table well at something like six dollars a month—five for the cook and twenty-five for the table—in this cheap food market. The building is large enough to accommodate several more young men than are at present occupying it, and if there is a young man in the State, of limited means, who desires an education, we know of no point in the State where he can get so superior advantages at such a low figure. By entering the Normal department he will get his tuition free. His board at the mess hall need not cost him more than five or six dollars a month. His books need not cost him more than \$15. By economy he might be able to pass a ten months session here at a cost not exceeding \$75.

As we have before said, a student at this school can advance as far as at any college in the South.

Cotton Gin.

Messrs. Robt Adams and A. O. Stewart have located an excellent gin at the old Abernathy tan yard building near the depot, and are now prepared to gin cotton on good terms. Everything is new and the gin is of the Magnolia make. Give them a trial.

sept 20-1884.

The project of the Lookout Mountain Railroad from Chattanooga to Anniston has been revived. If this road comes in the direction now contemplated it will pass Jacksonville en route to Anniston. Jacksonville will yet have four railroads running by it and radiating in eight directions.

Commissioner Anderson was in Jacksonville a short time last week and Commissioner Stewart was here the first part of this week.

The Texas Siftings thinks if men knew as much at forty years of age as they think they know at twenty, there would be more statesmen in this world,

I Doubt It.

When a pair of red lips are upturned to your own,
With no one to gossip about it,
Do you pray for endurance to let them alone?
Well, mebbey you do—but I doubt it.
When a sly little hand you're permitted to seize,
With a velvety softness about it,
Do you think you can drop it with never a squeeze?
Well, mebbey you can—but I doubt it.
When a tapering waist is in reach of your arm,
With a wonderful plumpness about it,
Do you argue the point 'twixt the good and the harm?
Well, mebbey you do—but I doubt it.
And if by tricks you should capture a heart,
With a womanly sweetness about it,
Will you guard it, and keep it, and act the good part?
Well, mebbey you will—but I doubt it.
—New York Sun.

GRAYTON DOTS.

Dry weather still prevails and cotton picking is in full blast. Grayton has the honor of shipping the first bale of cotton on the E. & W. R. R. this season.

M. M. Hannah and Ben. F. Anderson are now busy burning a large brick kiln. Reckon they expect to furnish brick to build the new court house.

Mr. Robt Ellis and Miss Sallie Huggings were married last Sunday. Much success Robert.

Miss Bettie Green, of Cave Springs, Ga., is visiting Miss Nannie Gray.

Rev. D. D. Warlick is conducting a protracted meeting at Olathe church this week.

Treatment of Cancer.

For twenty years I have suffered from a cancer on the side of my neck near the shoulder, and exhausted the whole catalogue of remedies without any relief. The cancer growing worse all the time, the whole upper part of my body became stiff and full of pain. I had virtually lost the use of both arms, my general health had broken down and I saw it was only a question of time when life itself would be destroyed. In this condition I commenced the use of Swift's Specific. The first bottle relieved me of the stiffness in the neck, the second gave me perfect use of my arms, and I feel strong and well in every way. I am a poor man but I would not take \$5,000 for the good I have experienced with Swift's Specific. I believe it will force out all the poison and cure me.

W. R. ROBINSON,
Davisboro, Ga.

Malarial Poison.

Having spent much of my time for the past three years in and near Albany, Ga., I had gradually absorbed malaria into my system, and my general health was completely broken down; this poison culminated last November in a congestive chill, and I was confined to the bed and house for five months; was treated by the best physicians, by all the approved methods with no benefit; my health was awfully broken down; my skin almost as yellow as a pumpkin; a thick heavy coat on my tongue; no appetite; and in a miserable fix generally. I was induced in April last to take Swift's Specific, and the first few doses convinced me that it was what I needed. I continued until I had taken several bottles, and am a well man, the poison has all been driven out of my system by Swift's Specific, and I have gained thirty pounds in weight.

C. M. CLARK,

Agt. Southern Life Ins. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Scrofula.

Are any members of your family thus afflicted? Have they scrofulous swellings of the glands? Have they any scrofulous sores or ulcers? If so, and it should be neglected, the peculiar taint, or poison, may be inherited in the substance of the lungs, producing consumption. Look well to the condition of your family, and if thus afflicted, give the proper remedy without delay. But that which makes a delay in the shortest space of time. The unerring finger of public opinion points to B. B. B. as the most wonderful remedy for scrofula ever known. You need not take our word—you need to know our names—merit is all you seek. Ask your neighbors, ask your druggist, ask or write to those who give their certificates, and be convinced that B. B. B. is the quickest and most perfect Blood Purifier ever before known. sept 1st-1884.

BLAINE'S RASCALITY.

Proofs of It Out of His Own Mouth.

"Whatever concealment is desirable avoidance is advisable."
—Blaine, in House of Representatives.
"Burn this letter."
—Blaine to Fisher.
"I do not feel that I shall prove a dead head in the enterprise if I once embark in it."
—Blaine to Fisher.
"Owing to your political position you were able to work off all your bonds at a very high price."
—Fisher to Blaine.

"My whole connection with the road has been as open as the day. If there had been anything to conceal about it I should not have touched it."
—Blaine, in House of Representatives.
"No one will ever know from me that I disposed of a single dollar in Maine."
—Blaine to Fisher.

"I see various channels in which I know I can be useful."
—Blaine to Fisher.

"My object in writing is to ask in season if your friends would desire to establish a bank at Little Rock? It will be to some extent a matter of favoritism as to who gets the banks in the several localities, and it will be in my power to cast an anchor to the windward in your behalf if you desire it."
—Blaine to Fisher.

"I never had any transaction of any kind with Thos. A. Scott concerning bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Road or the bonds of any other railroad or any business in any way connected with railroads, directly or indirectly, immediately or remote."
—Blaine, in House of Representatives, April 24, 1876.

"I can do something. I feel very sanguine, with Thomas A. Scott."
—Blaine to Fisher, January 20, 1871.
"Taking into account the one hundred thousand dollar bonds you sold to Tom Scott * * * our relative positions financially in the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad bear a wide contrast."
—Fisher to Blaine, November 10, 1871.

"In common with hundreds of other people in New England and other parts of the country, I bought some of these bonds—not a very large amount—paying for them at precisely the same rate others paid. I never heard and do not believe that the Little Rock company ever parted with a bond to any person except at the regular price fixed for their sale."
—Blaine, in House of Representatives.

"Of all the parties connected with the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad no one has been so fortunate as yourself in obtaining money out of it. You obtained subscriptions from your friends in Maine for the building of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. Out of their subscriptions you obtained a large amount both of bonds and money free of cost to you. I have your own figures, and know the amount."
—Fisher to Blaine.

The Effect of Over-Production.

Rome Courier.
The latest reports from the striking and suspended industries of the country do not show any improvement in the situation. It is probable that fully one-half of the cotton mill of the Northern States are either entirely idle or working half-time, and the same is true of the iron foundries, with the addition of strikes by many thousands of operatives in the latter to complicate the situation. The condition of the miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc., is even worse, for a state of turbulence and idleness requiring strong police forces to maintain something like order exists there. We regret to say that the depression of business in the cotton manufacturing and iron industries extends also to the Southern States, though happily we have in this section no great strikes and no need of police or military to enforce order. Probably one-half of the cotton mills of Georgia have either temporarily suspended or are working half time, and the condition of the iron industries of Alabama is but little if any better. It would be manifestly preposterous to attribute this unfortunate state of business to the lack of sufficient "protection" for the tariff on all manufactures of cotton and iron, and even on ores, is fully as high as any one could venture to ask—being even prohibitory for most of the descriptions of such goods extensively made in the country. The protectionists themselves admit that the cause is over-production, and every disinterested reasoning man must see that the over-production has been stimulated by too high protection, which has acted in two ways to bring about this result—1st, by

augmenting production beyond the needs of the home market; and 2d, by shutting us out from the markets of other countries, by excluding from ours their products in exchange for our manufactures. When suspension of work reduces the over-production there will of course be a temporary resumption by the mills and foundries, but their idle employees must suffer greatly while the suspension lasts, and there will be no assurance of the permanence of the resumption as long as the causes which have produced the over-production and suspension exist. The only wholesome and lasting remedy must be in a modification of our system of redundant taxation.

An Ideal Old Man.

Burdette.
Man never attained his ideal. He comes nearer it the day he leaves school; all that year he hovers around it in pleasant proximity. Sometimes I think he quite attains it commencement day. But a year away from school he and his ideal part company. He sees it drifting farther away from his eager hands. I have, in my own brilliant and aggressive career, pursued several fables and more or less perfect ideals. From where I now stand, at the distance pole, I can see the majority of them scotching under the wire, and I feel that I am now shut out. One I can see, is yet nearer in sight, and I am very loath to see it get entirely away from me.

I have my ideal of physical perfection in the aged. This is the manner of old man I want to be. I am not a tall man now. I do not really have to stand up to look over the back of a car-seat. I stand up merely because I can see further. But as I grow old I want to fatten up. I want to develop a capacious bay window, so that when my summer vest is hanging on the line it will look like school-er coming down "wing and wing." Then I can wear my watch in my job, with a great big seal dangling from it like a bell clapper. I want to be short in breath, and wheeze when I climb up stairs, and puff and pant when I walk up hill, and have to take two steps to cross the gutter. And I would wear a claw-hammer coat, with wide lapel all the time, and carry my handkerchief in my hat. I would like my hair to turn snow white or else fall off—I am not very particular which. I would like my mustache to bleach out until it looked like a streak of flour across my lip. I believe this is all. I think that is the photograph of the kind of an old man I would like to be. This is my ideal old man. Came and wheezy laugh, of course.

And I am just as confident I am that I will die rich, that as I grow old I will shrivel up and dry out until I look like a shoe string with clothes on.

"Which is Right?"

Livingston Journal.

The Right Reverend Dr. Huntington, Bishop of the Diocese of Central N. York, says respecting "the Cleveland scandal":

"Believing as I do, that this is a thing of the past and no part of his present character, I shall certainly vote for him. Until I came into this State I never heard aught about this scandal. He does not look with complacency on the past, and is not living as a dissolute man."

Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, in an interview with a correspondent of the N. Y. Sun, said: "Cleveland's debaucheries are as well known to the people at Buffalo as the lighthouse that stands at the head of their pier. His gross immoralities are the only things I ever heard of that illuminate his public career."

And thereupon the Sun asks: "Which is right?" We will not undertake to answer the question; but if a fraction of the charges made against Dorsey by the Sun in connection with the Star Route frauds are true, Dorsey is unworthy of belief. We have never heard the character of Bishop Huntington assailed—not even by the Sun. Yet the Sun asks: "Which is right?"

IT WILL BE BUILT.

That is the Railroad from Guntersville to Atlanta.

Major Hugh Carlisle, who recently secured possession of the East Alabama Railroad from Gadsden to Atlanta, states that the road will be extended from Gadsden to Guntersville. The preliminary arrangements will commence soon and the survey of the route will be made in a few months. The road will pass through some of the finest mineral lands in the state, and a number of coal and ore mines will be opened. It is the intention of the company to complete the road by December 1st, 1885. It will be forty miles long,

